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ALLIED NOTE HELD TO SATISFY THE HOPES OF FRANCE

French Premier Points Out Committee of Guarantees to Supervise German Payments Is Further Substantial Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris by wireless
PARIS, France (Friday)—Aristide Briand, the Premier, in an interview, insisted upon the automatic character of the sanctions in future in the event of specific default. France has, he says, gained three things; first, the possibility of mobilizing credits on Germany by the emission of negotiable bonds; second, the absolute right of occupying the Ruhr area immediately should Germany refuse, or should Germany fail to execute the promises. This may be realized without the necessity of a fresh conference. The third point won is the consent of the Allies to the creation of the Committee of Guarantees.

Mr. Briand appears content with the result of the negotiations, though naturally criticisms are not lacking in France. If the Ruhr operation is suspended, it is not abandoned. There is a whole series of dates on which it may be executed. The first date is May 13, when the Allies must be satisfied with the German reply. Then disarmament, trial of war criminals, delivery of bonds and successive payments are obligations to be accomplished at fixed times, and there will be no disposition on the part of France to deal gently with Germany unless she really shows good faith.

As the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the general impression produced in France is favorable. Today the French again made a considerable upward leap. It would be wrong, however, to state that there is no criticism. Even the "Temps" is skeptical. It points out that France has made a great moral and a material effort in recalling the class, which, after all, may not immediately be required to seize the Ruhr area in pledge. Germany has only to declare her resolution to execute the clauses, that is, says the "Temps," to make fresh promises. Arguing that a new crisis is extremely probable in a few months, it inquires, what will be the steps taken to enforce the demands, and suggests that a conference of the Allies will again be convoked.

Mr. Briand seems to have replied clearly to this contention in affirming that his reading of the accord gives France the specific right of proceeding unhesitatingly without further consultation to the imposition of the sanctions.

French Press Comment
PARIS, France (Friday)—The agreement reached by the Supreme Allied Council in fixing the reparations demands of the entente failed to satisfy some of the newspapers of Paris, which commented today in varying degrees of gloom on the situation as it stands at present.

"It is not all we might have hoped," said the "Journal," but it is, perhaps, all that it is possible to obtain in the present state of mind of our allies.

"If we do not put our hand on Germany's collar," declared the "Figaro," "we will not put our hand into her pocket. The London conference let slip an opportunity for action."

Mr. Clemenceau's newspaper, the "Homme Libre," was even more emphatic, saying: "Germany will disarm, and papers will not force her to."

"A decisive step has been made by the Allies toward the execution of the Versailles Treaty," said Mr. Briand's organ, the "Eclair," "and henceforth it will not be possible for them to turn back and wait for Germany to consent to make reasonable proposals."

Marcel Cachin, writing in the Communist organ, "Humanité," declares himself convinced that the national bloc and the reactionaries intend to annex the Ruhr region, "so that French capitalism may henceforth possess a hegemony of European coal and iron."

The "Journal des Debats" remarks: "The Supreme Council achieved two victories—it reduced the Reparations Commission to submission and caused the resignation of the Fehrenbach-Simons Cabinet."

Both papers emphasize that Germany is required only to meet the allied demands, and the "Temps" adds, "which means in French to give promises. But if after May 12 she does not keep these promises, to what will she be exposed?" the paper asks.

DR. SCHURMAN FOR MINISTER TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unless the Chinese Government should enter a protest, which is not anticipated, Jacob Gould Schurman, educator and publicist, will be the next United States Minister to China. Dr. Schurman was born in Prince Edward Island and educated in Canadian and British universities. His public career has been identified with the United States, however, as he was first professor and afterward president of Cornell University. He served as a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1905. He was Minister to Greece and Montenegro in 1912-13.

INJUSTICE OF WAR DEBTS EXPLAINED

First Interest of All Nations, Including United States, Is to Destroy These Checks to Trade, Says Sir Leo Money

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The letter from Otto Kahn, appearing in The Times, on the importance of Anglo-American friendship and on the difficulties, from the American point of view, of the proposal to cancel the allied debts to the United States, has received a mixed reception. In discussing it in various quarters with public men, whose identity cannot be disclosed, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds on the whole that British people are averse to raise the question of cancellation of allied debts, although, if mutually carried out, Great Britain would cancel \$15,500,000 owing her by her allies and dominions, as against \$286,000,000 which she owes to the United States. The United States, on the other hand, loaned a total of \$1,984,000,000 to Britain and the other Allies, and, as America borrowed no money from other countries during the war, cancellation from a mere monetary viewpoint would bear very heavily upon the United States, to extent of cancelling \$1,900,000,000 more than Britain would do in the aggregate.

The advantages to be derived from cancellation are not to be found by accountants in a financial balance sheet, the informant explained, but in the benefits to trade generally, in the balancing up of exchanges and in the setting of the wheels of world commerce in motion once more.

Leo Chiozza Money, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, and an authority on finance and commerce, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor on Mr. Kahn's letter, said: "I am sorry to be in disagreement with Mr. Otto Kahn on the question of international war debts. I very strongly believe that for the sake of each of the parties, including America herself, and for the general good of the world, the debts should be written off. They are among the main obstacles to resumption of the world output and exchange."

Mr. Kahn holds that America entered the war "mainly for an ideal and against equity." Sir Leo agreed that this was very true, but it was equally true that Britain entered the war for the same reasons. Britain, he said, had nothing to gain by intervention and, moreover, in the nature of the case, Britain, compelled to live by exports and shipping, which is not the case with America, had necessarily to put to hazard all that she had. The American risk was comparatively small.

"I do not forget, of course," continued Sir Leo, "that America came in wholeheartedly, and that if the war had lasted another year America would have sacrificed not only much more treasure, but, what is more important, hundreds of thousands of gallant men. Nevertheless, however long the war had lasted, the American risk could never have been 'putting all to hazard,' which was Britain's case."

If the Allies as a whole are considered, they are seen, with widely varying gifts and wealth, joining in a common cause, said Sir Leo. Those having coal, iron, raw material, and ships, had necessarily to sustain those lacking these things. How intolerable, he declared, that, with the war won, these mutual aids should figure as "debts" pressing on partners most unequally and unfairly!

Repayment of such debts, interest or principal, Sir Leo said, however it is disguised in words, is payment of war indemnities by one ally to another. Britain is paying war indemnity to America; France and Italy owe war indemnities to both England and America.

The absurdity of the case is well illustrated, he pointed out, by the fact that, while Italy owes war indemnity to both Britain and America, she is of course quite unable to obtain war indemnity from the defunct Austrian Empire. "But to put aside considerations of justice," Sir Leo concluded, "it is the first interest of each of the parties, on grounds of expediency, to destroy these millstones which are hanging around the necks of nations, and which are preventing proper resumption of world trade."

PACKERS READY TO ACCEPT REGULATION

Admission Made by Witness to Congressional Committee That "Big Five" Now Favor Support of Helpful Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hearings on the packer control bills before the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee took an unexpected turn yesterday when Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, under cross-examination, reluctantly admitted that the packers have reached the stage where they are ready to support "any helpful" legislation that can be worked out.

This admission by the official spokesman of the "Big Five" packers, speaking for the first time a sign of weakening in the opposition to the federal regulation of the meat packing industry, was made at the end of a searching day on the witness stand. It was hailed in some quarters as an indication that the "Big Five" is about ready to take a conciliatory attitude toward federal supervision. On the other hand, certain members of the committee were eager to catch at the phrase, "Any helpful legislation," as merely signifying what, in the opinion of the packers, would be legislation of a "helpful" character. Pressed by various members of the committee, Mr. Wilson stuck to his original statement.

Defense of Packing Industry
Mr. Wilson appeared before the committee armed with a carefully prepared defense of the packing industry, constituting a complete "white-washing." The course of his testimony was interrupted repeatedly during the hearing, and it was at the end of his formal statement that the packer official touched on the proposals made before the committee on Thursday by H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

He joined heartily with Secretary Wallace in warning Congress against "the wrong sort of regulation." He declared this would do more harm than good in the attempt to shape a broad economic policy with respect to supervising the country's meat supply.

"You cannot legislate an economic situation," said Mr. Wilson. "The time will come when there will be some regulation of the shipment of the country's meat supply, and I do not feel that it will enhance the price to the consumer or the cost to the packer. I feel that we have reached a time when if some helpful legislation can be worked out by Congress it will receive the support of the packers. As to whether Congress can give any greater authority to the government in the matter than it has done, I do not know, unless the government wants to take over the business as people demand, and then you will have to devise regulations for the government."

Live-Stock Raisers' Great Loss
With the testimony of Mr. Wilson, who represented more than 200 large and small packers, the hearings were virtually brought to a close. The legislation, when it reaches the House, faces the most bitter fight in its long years of Congressional history.

Mr. Wilson told the committee that since at least 7 per cent of every dollar received by the packers goes to live-stock producers, the packers' loss in one year of more than \$26,000,000 worth of export trade had meant a loss of approximately \$450,000,000 to the live-stock raisers and growers of the country. This loss, he said, is shown in the packers' export figures for the last calendar year as compared with the previous year.

The packer official discussed profits in the industry and domestic and foreign trade conditions. He warned the committee that legislation of the sort proposed would simply divert the largest single industry in the United States from energetic efforts to adjust itself to a changed and difficult situation. The ultimate result, he said, would be quite as harmful to the live-stock producers of the nation as to the packing industry itself.

Small Profit on Each Animal
Tables presented to the committee by Mr. Wilson showed that during 1920 the "Big Five" packers averaged a profit of about 19 cents on each animal slaughtered by them. "None of the five packers averaged as much as three-fifths of a cent of profit on each dollar of sales," said Mr. Wilson. "The average for the five was less than one-quarter of a cent."

He declared that the combined business of 39 other large corporations engaged in various industries showed an average profit of 6.93 cents on each dollar of sales, or approximately 23 times greater than the average of the five packers.

"The five packers had about \$590,000,000 capital and surplus at the beginning of the fiscal year," he said. "The packer with the highest return received about two and one-half cents on each dollar invested. The average for the five was slightly less than one and a quarter cents per dollar of investment."

NEWS SUMMARY

The Upper Silesian disturbances have taken the form of an armed revolt in these mining districts which cast an overwhelming vote in favor of incorporation with Poland. They began with the discharge of Polish workmen by German employers at Gleiwitz, and were followed by the appearance of armed bodies of men with artillery and machine guns, while Polish troops in uniform poured over the border. The Polish leader, Korfanty, is said to have incited Poles to open rebellion against German overlordship. p. 1

According to news from Berlin, unless reinforcements speedily arrive, the whole of Upper Silesia east of the River Oder will pass into the possession of the Poles. Indignation is aroused at the alleged ill-treatment of the German population. Italian troops, said to have engaged the Poles, retreated after 100 casualties in their ranks. p. 1

The French Premier, Aristide Briand, in an interview, said France had gained an absolute right to occupy the Ruhr should Germany fail to execute her promises, and without the need of calling a fresh conference. He is satisfied with the result of the negotiations. Though the Ruhr occupation is suspended it is not abandoned. A permanent threat which may be translated into action without delay is now held over the head of Germany. Mr. Viviani inaugurated a series of interview lectures to the representatives of the American press. p. 1

It is understood that the cancellation of allied debts generally by the United States would mean the wiping out of \$1,000,000,000 more than Britain would have to cancel. Thus cancellation would bear heavily upon America. Sir Leo Chiozza Money, however, thinks that the debts should be written off for the general good of the world, it being intolerable that the "mutual aid" the Allies gave should figure as "war debts" pressing on partners most unequally and unfairly. He calls these debts "millstones hanging round the necks of nations." p. 1

Sir James Craig, the Ulster leader, has had an interview with Mr. de Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, but apparently without any of the hoped-for results. Sir James declared that Ulster had reached her limit of concession and that no further discussion would be entered into. p. 2

At a conference of employers and employees in the building industry at Ottawa, a resolution was adopted that a moderate and reasonable adjustment of wages be agreed to and fixed for six months, and that, failing the resumption of negotiations, voluntary arbitration be resorted to. p. 2

Acceptance has been sent by Secretary Hughes, through the British Embassy in Washington, of the invitation tendered by Mr. Lloyd George, on behalf of the allied powers, to the United States to participate in the discussion of the League of Nations, the Council of Ambassadors, and the Reparations Commission. The reply of the State Department announces that Mr. George Harvey, upon his arrival in London, will be instructed to participate in the Council meetings, the Ambassador to France will officially "observe" the discussions of the Council of Ambassadors, and Mr. Roland W. Boyden will sit again in an unofficial capacity on the Reparations Commission. p. 1

Reports made to the annual convocation of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York show an increase of numbers of the craft and important work done by the members of the lodges in the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. p. 5

An amendment has been offered to the emergency tariff bill by Senator New of Indiana, designed to protect the aircraft industry in the United States against the dumping of surplus aircraft and accessories by European manufacturers and the salvagers of discarded British and French airplanes. The enactment of such a provision is declared to be necessary if the aircraft manufacture of aircraft in the United States is to be built up. p. 4

At a hearing on measures designed to regulate the meat-packing industry, Thomas E. Wilson, president of the American Institute of Meat Packers, informed the House Committee that the "Big Five" were ready to support any "helpful" control legislation. p. 1

As a substitute for the proposed sales tax provision, and as a counter proposition to that made by Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department, Representative Bacharach of New Jersey proposes, as a means of raising necessary federal revenues, the imposition of the annual tax of 1 per cent on individual wealth, with exemption for all holdings under \$10,000. p. 4

Announcement in Washington is that important diplomatic appointments are soon to be made. It is stated that Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman will be sent as Minister to China. Denial is concurrently made that David Jayne Hill will be made Ambassador to Japan. p. 1

Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has declared that he favors general disarmament, but insists upon continued building of naval ships. p. 4

REVOLT SPREADING IN UPPER SILESIA

Allies Take Serious View of Polish Rebellion, Which Is Considered to Be Result of Carefully Laid Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—What virtually amounts to armed revolt has broken out in those mining districts of Upper Silesia which cast an overwhelming vote in favor of incorporation with Poland. This is the third time within two years that a serious rising has taken place in Upper Silesia, and the latest effort on the



Scene of revolt
Center of disturbances by Polish bands in Upper Silesia lies in the southeast corner of the map, insurgents having entered Gross Strehlitz.

part of the Polish population is greatly deplored in both British and Polish official circles as being likely to place the Polish Government in a false position.

The trouble had its origin, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the Polish legation, in the discharge by German employers of some 150 Polish workmen in the town of Gleiwitz, but the revolt broke out in so many places, and so very soon after it was known that the Polish workmen had been dismissed, that little doubt exists that it was all part of a well-laid scheme to seize those large mining areas that had voted Polish.

For some time, it was stated, there had been evidence of a plan among the miners to resist by force the possible decision of the Supreme Council to return any or all of these areas to Germany. This has been known to the German authorities, who have done all in their power to prejudice the Polish case, the informant stated, in the eyes of the Allies.

The match that prematurely touched off this powder barrel, the informant stated, was struck by a report, issued from German sources, that the plebiscite commission had decided that only the Pless and Rybnik districts were to be awarded to Poland. Following immediately on this report, there appeared armed bodies of men, fully equipped with artillery, machine guns and ambulances, and from over the borders came Polish troops already in uniform. Most of the industrial area and many of the towns were seized by the insurgents, who were, it was stated, incited to open rebellion by their popular hero and a former Upper Silesian miner, Wojciech Korfanty.

Commission Takes Action
Immediately it became evident what was happening, and in the absence of General Lomax, senior member of the High Commission, the Italian representative, General De Marinis, advanced with French troops and took energetic measures to quell the rising. French tanks are reported to have been brought into action and there have been some casualties on both sides. Although Mr. Korfanty has been held responsible for the revolt, it was pointed out by the Polish authority that unless the miners were

determined in their efforts to resist the reintroduction of German overlordship, it would have been impossible for him to have created the enthusiastic response among the population that has undoubtedly been the case.

Many of the insurgents have been disarmed by the French troops, and most of the towns recaptured. Wojciech Korfanty, the leader of the insurgents, has been recalled to Warsaw, but these actions, it was stated, in no way clear up the situation. Mr. Korfanty has refused to obey the Polish Government, stating that he is a native Upper Silesian, who has struggled for 15 years against oppression, and frankly says he intends to carry on the fight to free the country and incorporate it as part of Poland, from which it would appear that the Polish Government has stimulated another Zeligowski or d'Annunzio affair on its hands.

German Notes to Britain
The German Government has presented two notes to the British Foreign Office protesting against the action of the Polish population of Upper Silesia, giving a full and detailed account of the damage done, and the towns that have been occupied by the Poles, and refuses all responsibility for what has occurred. The second note concludes by drawing attention "to the extremely dangerous situation in Upper Silesia, the development of which may have incalculable consequence, if speedy steps are not taken to suppress the revolt."

In British official circles, the situation is looked upon as "very delicate," and it was stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there is little doubt that Germany has taken advantage of the situation that has arisen, hoping to use it to influence the decision of the Supreme Council when it comes to confer on the findings of the plebiscite commission.

Continuing, the informant said that ever since the Treaty of Versailles was signed, Germany had been trying to link up the future of Upper Silesia, with the question of payment of war indemnities, and has incessantly proclaimed her inability to meet the allied demands without this tract of country. The fallacy of this contention, he said, is seen in the fact that she relies upon only 9 per cent of the coal produced there, whereas Poland, in view of the extremely low value of the Polish mark, cannot afford to go outside her own country for anything like the amount of coal she requires.

Anyway, the British official continued, by virtue of the manner in which payments that have to be made by Germany to the Allies, she can no longer use the Upper Silesian question as a card to play against the Allies, as the "fixed annuities" are well within her ability to meet, while the "variable annuities" are based on her industrial ability. Therefore, if she should lose Upper Silesia, it would only mean that her variable annuity would be proportionately less.

In conclusion, he said that the Upper Silesian question promises to be of such delicacy and intricacy that it will need a special sitting of the Supreme Council to make final decisions, and though the plebiscite commission has handed in its findings to the Supreme Council, there will in all probability be unavoidable delay before the matter can be finally settled.

Fighting Still Going on
OPPELN, Upper Silesia (Friday)—(By the Associated Press)—Polish insurgent forces entered Gross Strehlitz, in central Upper Silesia, about 20 miles southeast of here, at 10 o'clock last night. The casualties among the troops of occupation in the fighting are given as one French soldier killed and two wounded and several Italians wounded. The Poles agreed to permit the entente and local troops in Gross Strehlitz to remain there, in their barracks. The Poles are reported to be in possession of the entire eastern section of Silesia as far north as Rosenberg. Fighting is still going on at Rybnik, in southern Silesia.

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INDEX FOR MAY 7, 1921.

Business and Finance.....	Page 9	What Will Follow Bolshevik Rule?.....	7
Relaxing Credits Lower Money Rate.....	9	Zaghul Pasha Is Much Acclaimed.....	7
State of Business in India Reported.....	9	Town Planning Is in General Vogue.....	8
Scottish Woolen Trade Conditions.....	9	More Emphasis on American History.....	11
Canada Reports External Trade.....	9	Illustrations—	
Strength Shown in Bond Market.....	9	The Police in Our Town.....	3
Cotton Culture in Dutch East Indies.....	9	Giotta Portrait of Dante.....	8
Editorials.....	Page 14	"New England Fireplace," by Sears.....	8
Education and Labor.....	14	Gallagher.....	15
Georgia Arraigned by Its Governor.....	14	Notes.....	
An Ultimatum to Panama.....	14	Labor—	
Work of a Visiting Musician.....	14	Hopes of Ending Building Dispute.....	2
Editorial Notes.....	14	Cleveland Aims to Be Style Center.....	8
General News—		Letters.....	Page 2
United States to Be Represented in.....	1	Wages and Salaries.....	
Allied Council.....	1	(Norman F. Stuart)	
Allied Note Held to Satisfy the Hopes.....	1	Music.....	Page 12
of France.....	1	George Harris Jr. Interviewed.....	12
News Summary.....	1	National Symphony Orchestra.....	12
Injustice of War Debts Explained.....	1	Bitterness of New Opera in Vienna.....	12
Packers Ready to Accept Regulation.....	1	Paris, Philadelphia and Minneapolis.....	12
Revolt Spreading in Upper Silesia.....	1	Notes.....	
Ulster Refuses to Make Concessions.....	1	Special Articles—	
Port Production Nearing Normal.....	2	At Random.....	3
Support Asked for Merchant Marine.....	2	"Plum" Warner, Cricketer.....	3
Loaf Picked by Foreign-Born.....	2	The Police in Our Town.....	3
Substitute Tax Plan Is Proposed.....	2	The Swiss Sprig.....	3
Senator Penrose for Retrenchment.....	2	Giotta's Fresco of Dante.....	8
Protection Asked for Aeronautics.....	4	Notes.....	
Rate Cuts Forced by Service Board.....	4	Sporting.....	Page 10
Censorship Bill Near Enactment.....	5	Tennis Growing at Universities.....	10
Einstein Theory Is Elucidated.....	5	Hold Exhibition Tennis Matches.....	10
Success for Dry Bill Is Predicted.....	5	Cleveland Defeat Chicago, 6-0.....	10
Rate Cuts Forced by Service Board.....	5	Pittsburgh Still Leads the National.....	10
Portugal Has One More "Revolution".....	5	Cricketer Is Now in Full Swing.....	10
Britain's Duty in Reform of India.....	5	The Home Forum.....	Page 12
Transvaal Mines in Fairway State.....	5	Judgment.....	
Cooperation in Ireland a Success.....	5	The Old City Wall of London.....	

UNITED STATES TO BE REPRESENTED IN ALLIED COUNCIL

Formal Invitation Accepted, and Mr. Harvey Will Present the American Point of View in the Council's Deliberations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government has accepted the invitation of the principal allied powers to participate in the deliberations of the three bodies which are endeavoring to clear up the debris of war and bring the world back to peace on a sound basis—the Supreme Council, the Council of Ambassadors, and the Reparations Commission. The invitation was extended by David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and president of the conference in London, and was delivered to this government by Lord Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, on Thursday. The reply was sent yesterday, after prolonged conference between the President and the Secretary of State, and was approved by the Cabinet, which devoted its session yesterday to a discussion of world relationships.

The Administration, sticking to its formula of aloofness from foreign entanglements, has, nevertheless, come to the conclusion that the outgrowth of the war demands that the United States be represented in the councils of the Allies. It is frankly admitted that we cannot follow out the policy of serving ourselves and protecting our interests, not only those which are the outgrowth of the war, but those which are the result of a revised conception of American interests throughout the world, without being on the spot to protect those interests. Therefore the government has agreed to be represented, as it was until a few months ago, unofficially, on the Council of Ambassadors and on the Reparations Commission and officially on the Supreme Council.

Ambassador Harvey as Representative
This, it is pointed out, is not a formally constituted body, but a conference of the heads of the governments by their Premiers, except for the United States, which will be represented by George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain. As Ambassador, the President may designate him to perform any work he sees fit, and, in this case, he will appoint him as his representative to sit in at the conferences of the Supreme Council, and he will be notified to do this as soon as he arrives on the other side.

Mr. Harvey will take part in the deliberations of the council and will present the American point of view. While it is asserted that the American representative need not necessarily take a decisive part in the actions of the Council, yet he is to make his influence felt, not only in regard to the things that directly affect American interests, but he may even bring up the subject of disarmament, which affects it in common with all other nations. President Harding has recently given indication of his desire to postpone action on this subject by the United States and has objected to movements of organizations or individuals which sought to bring it to a focus. The Administration, now that it will have a representative in the Supreme Council, would prefer to have the matter dealt with by it rather than to place the onus of calling a world conference on the President of the United States.

Protection for American Interests

The view of this government is that the vast importance of the interests discussed as the several allied conferences cannot be overestimated, and that American interests cannot be properly protected unless there is some one to represent the President and to say what is fitting. It is held that the government will in no way be bound by this participation, that legislation by Congress and action by the President will be as free as if he were not at the conference, but that what is to be gained is that the United States Government will become cognizant of what is being done and will profit by a direct share in the deliberation and consideration of the council. Hugh C. Wallace, Ambassador to France, formerly sat in, unofficially, with the Council of Ambassadors, as an observer. The duties of this body are of secondary importance, being mainly to decide whether matters that come before it shall be referred to the Supreme Council for action. Mr. Wallace will resume his duties as an observer until his successor arrives, keeping this government informed of what is going on.

Problem of Reparations

The Reparations Commission is in a different category, since it was set up under the Treaty and functions under the Treaty. Roland W. Boyden, who was formerly the American unofficial representative on this commission, will resume his post. He is highly thought of by the State Department and, as he is a Republican in politics, is likely to be retained as long as the United States is represented on the commission. Reparations is looked upon by the government as the most important feature of the whole European problem. The Secretary of State has frequently said within the last few weeks that it is the crux of



I will say a few words at random and do you listen at random?

Boiled Oil and Turpentine

There is a story told that, once upon a time, a number of commercial travelers, as they are called in England, or drummers, as they are sometimes called in America, met together at dinner in the inn of a little country town, in the north of England. It was an inn which specially catered for the needs of their fraternity, and, save on market days, they had the complete run of the "commercial room." Now among commercial travelers in England there is a strict etiquette rigidly observed. Whenever they meet together for dinner, in the course of their travels, the man who has been longest on the road is accorded the place of honor at the head of the table, and all the formalities of an official dinner are carefully observed. And so on this particular occasion the "doyen of the service," a well-known figure thereabouts, presided, and, after dinner, as they lingered round the table talking, he instituted a kind of competitive inquiry as to who had taken the most orders during the week.

Comparing Notes

They had all done well, apparently. One had taken a hundred orders, another eighty or so, another 120, and so on. At last there was only one man left who had not reported, a mild, pleasant-looking man, a stranger, but one who had already shown himself a welcome companion. "Well, sir," said the chairman, addressing him genially, "you have not told us how you have fared."

"Oh, I," said the stranger, as he beamed on the company, "I've done splendidly."

Every one looked at him with expectancy. "Indeed, sir, I'm glad to hear it," said the chairman. "How many orders have you taken, if I may ask?"

"Two," was the smiling reply. "You see," he added hastily, as murmurs of doubt as to his seriousness went up from all around, "you see, I travel in—bridges."

The "Painting" Season

Now there may seem, at first glance, to be no connection between this incident and the question of boiled oil and turpentine, which is the subject of this article. But really there is, even if it may seem far fetched. In the first place, the phrase "Boiled oil and turpentine" is but another way of referring to "painting," not Art painting, but the ordinary domestic or commercial painting. And is not this the season of the year when much painting is being done? Everywhere one goes, in almost any city, at any rate in the United Kingdom or the United States, one is sure to find painters at work, painting houses, inside and outside, painting railings, disporting themselves in airy lightness on suspended platforms—painting bridges.

Across the Forth Bridge

So there it is after all. The connection is obvious. For, once upon a time, again, a traveler was making his way to Scotland from somewhere south of the border. All day long he had been racing north, and then toward evening, with a dozen historic places left behind, the train suddenly swept, with a roar and a never-to-be-forgotten clangor, on to the Forth Bridge. Now of the real traveler, that is to say, of the man who really takes an interest in his journey, it is safe to say that, no matter how often he may have previously crossed the Forth Bridge, he could never cross it reading his paper, or being absorbed in anything but the fact that he is crossing the Forth Bridge.

Many thoughts would doubtless come to him. To every traveler his own thoughts. But to one traveler there must always come this recollection: "It takes three years to paint the Forth Bridge. One company has a perpetual contract to carry on the work, and one set of men are perpetually engaged on the job. As soon as it is finished, they begin all over again." Where this particular traveler picked up this particular piece of information he could not say, but there it is for what it is worth. So the connection is clearly and satisfactorily established between the incident of the man who "traveled in bridges" and the simple but expressive phrase "boiled oil and turpentine."

Really Excellent Ingredients

After all, they are excellent ingredients, and few people realize until they come to examine the matter, how much of cheer, how much of all that is to be found in the words of the poet.

Summer is a coming in, one owes to the painter if not to the decorator. A little earlier in this article he, the painter, was carefully distinguished from the devotee of Art with a big A, but indeed there need be no such distinction. The story is related of a certain artist of some note, having a studio in Chelsea, surely—but, no matter, who was seeking the services of a new charlady. Out of several applicants, he chose one, a commonplace, quietly-managing kind of woman, who at once entered upon her duties. She was a great success, and

the artist one day was congratulating her upon the way she was "doing for him," and generally expressing his appreciation. He wondered why it was she always seemed to know just how he wanted things done. "Well, you see, sir," she said, "I've 'ad experience, I 'ave. My 'usband was a 'liver, same as you, sir. 'Is house used to tell 'im 'a 'or nobody could touch 'im in marbling." R. F.

"PLUM" WARNER, CRICKETER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In what promises to be a great cricketing season (Warwick Armstrong, mighty man, is to visit England as captain of Australia), England will miss Francis Pelham Warner—"Plum" to everybody from the sharp, perky, quick-witted cockney to the old guard; England will miss his old, faded Harlequin cap, his spare, lean figure, his enthusiasm, so delightfully contagious, for he is not now at the wondrous game of bat and ball, the game we call cricket, and which more surely than anything means chivalry and whiteness.

"Plum" Warner, ever since a tiny tot in the island of Trinidad, West Indies, where he was born, with black boys to bowl to him, has, except for the years of the war, been in cricket, has lived for cricket; distinction came to him as a boy at Rugby; at Oxford; there has never been a greater county captain, he has led his country's sides to magnificent victories; with but small exaggeration it may be said that he has played all over the world, and in the late days of last season by his rare leadership and his own personal ability he helped Middlesex to win the championship. And so his career finished in a blaze of glory.

Now he has given to us "My Cricketing Life"—a book crowded with anecdote, profuse in illustrations, and one which will be read and enjoyed by your cricketer and the student of life. It is a happy, intimate book in which the past and the present are linked up in a way delightful. Mr. Warner has watched and studied and played with all the champions; W. G. Grace, most wonderful cricketer of this or any generation; the big, towering, bearded giant who will ever remain so much English history; the dashing Ranji; the expert Archie MacLaren; the scintillating Victor Trumper; M. A. Noble, the lion-hearted Tom Richardson, the effervescent Johnny Briggs—in his book he spreads before you a gallery of all the giants and writes about them in a manner so happy that they live all over again.

This of Grace: "He was the champion. No one, before or since, has ever been styled that, and it is doubtful whether anyone ever will be. He was unique in English cricket, a great figure in English life, and as well known by sight as even Mr. Gladstone or Lord Roberts." And of Ranji, Mr. Warner says, "there is no doubt that to a very large extent he revolutionized the art of batting—there could be no question that as a batsman he has never been surpassed."

Mr. Warner writes delightfully of his tour in America. He has the greatest admiration for the bowling of the Philadelphia, J. B. King, of whom he says "there is no doubt that King was a very great bowler. He was the first of the right-handed in swingers and he had a rare command of the ball. Had he been an Englishman, Australian, or South African his fame would have been even greater than it is. As it is he is recognized by all good judges as one of the greatest bowlers of his or any other time. . . . The Philadelphia XI at that time was a very good one and took a great deal of beating, and they were not only excellent cricketers, but in every sense the very best of sportsmen and it was good to meet and to know them. . . . J. B. King leaves behind him the reputation of the W. G. Grace of America."

Mr. Warner in giving us "My Cricketing Life" says, "I have tried hard to keep a straight bat and a modest mind." He has succeeded nobly and well, as only a great cricketer and good sportsman could have done.

A Poster Puzzle

A humorous suggestion is made by a writer in the English press, drawing attention to the striking poster of the London District Railway showing Hercules struggling with the wild boar of Erymanthus. It is a subject for much discussion among passengers and it is suggested that it is symbolic of the daily ordeal of the traveler who attempts to enter a train at the rush hour. It was learned recently that the intention of the authorities was sound, if not entirely in line with the experience of the travelers. "Overcome the difficulty of the journey. Travel Underground" was the legend attached to the picture of the wild boar in Hercules' grasp.

Being a little shaky in his knowledge of this phase of the doings of Hercules, an inquirer bled him in all haste to the London Library. At first the quest seemed hopeless. The scene of action was Arcadia, which as any journalist will tell you is not in London. It may be as near as Kent, or Surrey, and even in certain parts of Hampshire, but not at Victoria Station. Then Hercules (to give it a Greek touch) chased the boar and finally captured it and brought it to Eurystheus, King of Mycenae.

"The mere sight of the beast," says the chronicler, "threw Eurystheus into such a panic that he shrank away into a tub underground, and hid the hero in future to show proof of his achievements outside the city gates." Here was the whole situation which is offered with respect to the learned and progressive authorities. "A Tub Underground." The addition of an E makes the whole situation perfectly clear. To get away from his difficulty, Eurystheus evidently bolted into a "Tub Underground."

THE POLICE IN OUR TOWN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On our own Main Street The Policeman is an impressive figure: he merits these capital letters, both T and P. His girth is ample, his blue-coated shoulders are broad, his expression, good-naturedly tolerant of all human weakness within the law, promises to become inexorable if duty brings him face to face with any disturber of the public peace or private property. As the sun sets, so to speak, The Policeman rises; but this is a metaphor, for, although he appears only at about 8 p. m. as a policeman, unless there happens to be a procession, or duty calls him to impress the fear of authority on some small boy who has "played hooky" from school, he has been variously visible during the daylight hours as a man. I have seen him driving a load of hay in summer, or laboring one man among many, to improve the roads in spring, but here also he handles the reins and guides the gravel wagon, so that his honest girth is not reduced by shovel exercise. In winter I have seen him acting as charioteer of the street department in the transportation of snow from the main arteries of traffic. A substantial man in these capacities, there is nothing to distinguish him from his companions except a facial resemblance to The Policeman. "Where," I said to myself, "have I seen that face before?" And then, having several times seen it under these commonplace and everyday circumstances, I said to myself, "Why, The Policeman!" An unshaven man in his shirt sleeves driving a gravel cart presents an altogether different face and figure to the observant eye than a shaven man in a blue uniform patrolling Main Street.

In the daytime I like to think of him as being, disguised, and thus continuing his guardianship of the public peace and private property. Then, as 6 o'clock approaches, he shaves, he puts on the neat, well-fitting uniform, looks to the metallic brightness of his badge, and settles his belt around that ample and dignified girth. So far as I know he does not whistle or sing during this transformation, yet the result reminds me of a song heard long ago on the stage—I think it was a comedian of other days, Tony Williams, who used to sing it—of which the recurrent refrain ran, "One of the finest, one of the finest, one of the finest police."

In other earnest one could hardly desire a better policeman. Our town does not tempt criminals: its lawlessness is of the petty variety that loots an orchard or breaks into a summer cottage, closed during the winter, to find what it can, and does more harm to the owner's sense of security than it does to his pocketbook. We need this visible presence of the strong arm of the law, and the fact that our Policeman has a strong arm of his own, and a keen eye that knows everybody in town by sight, helps, no doubt, to make him respected by a good many persons who would otherwise cause us a deal of trouble. A policeman lighter on his feet but less well acquainted with the community would be far less effective.

On professional occasions, Decoration Day and the Fourth of July, how-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hol Here's another policeman in town"

ever, The Policeman loses his distinction of solitary eminence: he appears on parade as one of the force. The township mobilizes its policemen, and then there are four of them marching abreast just ahead of the band. Geographically ours is a large township, and one wonders, standing on the corner as the police force marches by, what would happen if crime should decide that this is the proper moment to stalk abroad somewhere within our limits. But behind these visible police are others, policemen, one might say, who come and go, as the needs of the time and the discretion of the chief of police puts them temporarily on the town pay roll. We, too, have our "waves of crime" when petty law-breakers enter summer property, despite the stout shutters that the owner has put up for the winter, and the employment of a larger force than is ordinarily visible is necessary to discourage the evildoer. In the words of the chief, reporting activity during such a crime wave, "while the police were not successful in making any arrests, their presence had the effect of putting a stop to any further depredations."

Placid as seems the life of our community, and fortunately free as it usually is from serious crime, the police force is necessary; and, though I may seem to take him lightly, The Policeman is a very important official, well worthy the respect he inspires. One might say that he is so many

pounds of prevention; and I, for one, am glad to know that I can get him by telephone if I happen to need him. He is the only man I know whose telephone bell is located on the street; but there it is, and if anybody telephones The Policeman, the summons of his bell sounds loud and long in the night, and brings him hurrying to the receiver. Other Main Streets, I dare say, have the same system, just as The Policeman, standing on duty in front of our movie theater is, no doubt, typical of many another solitary guardian of the peace in many another New England Main Street.

The last time that I happened particularly to notice The Policeman, he was in conversation with my friend Sonny, whose years are few and whose head is well below the level of the stout leather belt that girdles The Policeman's ample girth. I had met Sonny elsewhere half an hour earlier, and found him in a state of unusual pride and self-importance. Somebody had made him a present of a policeman's badge, a real badge, no mere



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Then there are four of them

imitation such as come with the undecoyed police uniform designed by toymakers for such as Sonny. Sometimes and somewhere a genuine policeman had worn this insignia of office, and now Sonny displayed it on a jacket so small that the badge covered quite a bit of it. When I came upon them in front of the post office, Sonny was displaying this treasure to The Policeman. He was looking up at The Policeman as one might look up at the flag on a flag pole, and The Policeman was inclining his head forward to look down at Sonny over his ample girth.

"Ho," said he, "here's another policeman in town."

"I'm a policeman," said Sonny with much pride. "I'm a policeman. I'm a policeman."

"I guess they'll behave themselves in this town now," said The Policeman, with great conviction.

"Yes, sir," said Sonny. "I guess they will. He stopped for lack of conversation, sucked a piece of candy on the end of a stick, and found a question that seemed properly professional. 'What you standing here for?' asked Sonny."

"Waiting for a highwayman," said The Policeman solemnly. "Just waiting for a highwayman."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Wages and Salaries

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the present controversy between the labor unions and the employers' associations, much comment and criticism, unfavorable to the former, has been made on account of their unwillingness to accept a reduction in wages.

It is argued that, owing to war-time conditions, wages have been abnormally high, and that these conditions no longer exist, and living expenses are falling, the wage earner must accept lower wages even though the contemplated decrease is much more than the decrease in living expenses.

While I feel that the labor unions ought to have yielded rather than to have continued the strikes with all their inconvenience and suffering, still in the light of some recent happenings, I am not ready to condemn them too strongly.

The substantial increases given to the heads of departments at City Hall, make me wonder whether the argument of the decrease in living expenses applies only to the wage earner and not to the salaried man.

It is, indeed, difficult to convince the wage earner that he must accept a decrease in wages when our high-salaried officials are given increases of \$1000 to an already large salary, especially when you consider that the former, on account of untidy work and inclement weather, suffers at times a loss of wages, while our high-salaried officials go along through life serenely, finding it even unnecessary to give any thought unto the morrow.

It is hard to convince the workingman that he must accept a reduction in wages with the same smile that the city official accepts his increase. (Signed) NORMAN F. STUART, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, April 27, 1921.

THE SWISS SPRING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently I decided to go to Champéry, the Swiss, topographical counterpart of Chamouni. "It isn't the season," my friends told me, peering at me with astonishment through the fog, and I confess that I was nearly put off by the discovery that the two largest hotels of the place would not be opened for another six weeks. Only letters of encouragement from a few of the very few Englishmen who live in the Swiss Alps all the year round persuaded me to try my adventure, and in due course I found myself in the little train that climbs up from the Rhône valley along the famous Val d'Ille which according to that prosaic but great German, Baedeker, is well worth a visit on account of "its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery and stalwart inhabitants." And before I had been in the train 10 minutes I realized the folly of this talk about the seasons.

The Val d'Ille is noted for its fresh, green pastures, but it would be more noted still if people visited it when the fruit blossoms were at their best. Below the orchards runs the river, and, rising steeply from it, are the slopes so beloved by the cattle of the Val, second in the Canton of the Vaude only to the cattle of the Val d'Entremont where every man's ambition is to own a "Reine," and dotted haphazard on the slopes, reaching well up above the snow line, are the little chalets that shelter the cowherds when they climb higher and higher in search of the fresh grass that springs up after the retreating snow. Right up above the holdest chalet are the seven great peaks of the Dent du Midi, one of the most impressive mountains in Switzerland.

And it is only when you visit Champéry out of the season that you will find the snow reaching down almost to the railway line, and all the orchards one mass of blossom and, best of all, the glorious pageant of the daffodils. Not the little daffodils that you sometimes find herded together in woods and fields of south England, but great yellow daffodils bobbing up and down under the cherry trees and laughing to the snow just across the valley.

Champéry itself, with its old clock that strikes all the hours twice, so that if you do not hear it the first second time—although time there is of little account and there are no trains, no business to think about—was delightful when I found it, even though its eighty odd chalets were all shut pending the arrival of their summer tenants. And there are great advantages in being the only visitor in the place. Never was a bed so carefully made—in a bedroom facing out across the noisy stream to the Dent du Midi with its white flanks so strangely streaked with more pleasingly served, nor the waitress, from her appearance a descendant of the Saracens, who are said to have formed the population of the valley, more empressé. And a landlord who greets you with the same pleasure as we greet the first swallow of the year is a very different sort of individual from a landlord who is busy and blasé with all his rich and imposing tourists.

Again, if you visit Switzerland in the season, walks are merely walks, whereas out of the season they are adventures. I set out for Barnaz, a few cowherds' sheds beneath the frowning cliffs of the Dents Blanches which make a favorite summer excursion from Champéry, and by whatever path I approached my destination I found myself foiled by snow. It is quite exciting to start for a spring walk through the daffodil fields and to find oneself an hour later in snow up to the knees and to mark within a few yards the massed-up snow blocks and tree trunks that show where an avalanche has finished its journey, and then to come across a dark patch where the snow has melted away and to find that it is all dotted with snowdrops. And just before dusk, after a hot spring day, you can stand with a pair of field glasses on the veranda of your hotel and sometimes pick out as many as half a dozen avalanches in half an hour—a low rumbling, a great cloud of snow rolling down the mountain side, and a black streak behind it.

In future when I wish to go for a holiday—or rather, when I can go for one, for I always wish to go on every fine day—I shall make the most penetrating inquiries as to the opening and closing dates of the season in some little Swiss village, and then shall go there some time between the closing and opening dates. And so much the better if that period happens to include the last fortnight in April, when I shall fill my pocket book, as I did at Champéry, with all sorts of wild flowers which I mean to identify when I get home and which, as happened in the case of Champéry, I shall probably lose one by one in crowded trains and muddy streets. And small matter if I do lose

them, for some other lover of the spring may pick them up, and be transported by them to his own particular chalet in the Alps, with his own particular mountain in front of him, and with his own beloved stream rushing noisily along in the valley below.

FARMER ANTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The dark forests of Central America shelter a remarkable tribe of agricultural ants, and these are to credit the testimony of competent investigators. These are foresters, road makers, wood choppers, and gardeners, and it is said they actually plant and raise all their own food. The traveler in these forests is surprised to see many great trees half stripped of their foliage, and whole tracts of smaller ones left completely bare.

Everywhere, too, he sees little well-beaten paths leading in and out, from the open country to the center of the forest, and these are covered with busy workers. They run to and fro, some heavily laden with the bits of leaf they have torn from the trees, others empty-handed on their way to market.

These ants, as a rule, build their nests on the outer edge of the forest, often under some big tree. The roads are kept in perfect repair by corps of workers detailed for the purpose—trained civil engineers and road menders, one supposes, who can do their work intelligently and well. One can see them picking up stray bits of debris, tugging at scraps of leaf, or bark, or earth, clearing the track of everything that might hinder the busy gardeners in their work.

What becomes of all of the green stuff they collect? All the ants in that part of the world could not consume such piles of leaves.

The little ants are gardeners, and the leaves are used in their mushroom-beds. In the first place, they work the green-leaf substance over into little brown balls that eventually become a soft, spongy mass, grown over with a fungus germ. On close examination, one can see tiny white knobs, the swollen ends of hairlike filaments. These are the mushrooms on which the farming ants live.

An enthusiastic student has made some interesting experiments with the ants and their garden-truck. He placed a few ants in a glass dish half-filled with moist sand, and supplied them with the sort of rose-leaves of which they are very fond. They made tunnels in the sand, but left the leaves untouched.

He repeated the experiment, but placed some of the little "ant cabbages" on one of the leaves, and with his forceps lifted one of the imprisoned ants upon it. The little insect at once rushed off with news of food to its comrades, and all came hurrying up to taste.

The experimenter then put into the dish some of the loose ant food found in their nests. It was curious and delightful to watch the busy creatures, as they began at once to put it into order, arrange it in careful piles, and continue the cultivation of the tiny mushrooms.

Another scientist found on an abandoned ant-mound a large mushroom that had been evidently left to grow up from some spores of ant food left in the nest. It was of a handsome species; the cap was reddish purple and dotted over with small scales, the gills were white, and the spores of the gills were yellow. He planted some of the spores, and they grew thrifflily, thus proving that the ants really raise true mushrooms, and can be said to follow the occupation of kitchen-gardening.

An Unpublished Stevenson Play

There was recently produced in Edinburgh a play by Mr. J. W. McLaren, "Weir of Hermiston," adapted from Robert Louis Stevenson's novel. Mr. McLaren has received a letter from Sir James Barrie congratulating him on the great success of the play. "I wonder," adds Sir James, "whether you know that R. L. S. himself wrote a long play on the subject called 'The Hanging Judge,' which was never published, though I read it in MS. long ago."

THE PORTRAITS OF MRS. THRALE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In this year of Mrs. Thrale's bicentenary, it may be worth while to describe the few portraits of the Dearest Dear Lady to whom Dr. Johnson owed so much, especially since Dr. Birkbeck Hill, in his monumental edition of Boswell, gives none of them, there is none in the National Portrait Gallery, and only one awfully such is mentioned in the Dictionary of National Biography. Further, the only one in that great Johnson Museum, his house in Gough Square, does not represent her as the pretty young woman whom Johnson called My Mistress, so that it is really worth while to spend some little time and trouble in discovering what this dearest of all dear ladies, to use another of his epithets, was like.

When the Thrales' house at Streatham was broken up and the contents sold in 1816, "Mrs. Piozzi and her daughter, in one picture," by Sir Joshua, 13 of whose pictures were painted for the dining room, fetched only £81, 18s. This picture the writer has never seen, nor yet a reproduction, but it ought to be the most interesting of all, since it also recorded the features of Dr. Johnson's dear Queenie, the Thrale daughter he loved best. Another picture by Sir Joshua, well known from engravings, shows Mrs. Thrale as a graceful and piquant lady in a loose white dress, with figured sash and pearls and a loose scarf wreathed in the high-dressed hair which for once does not catch the eye as artificial, so vivacious are the bright eyes, so arch and ready the smiling mouth.

Twenty years or so later comes an engraving from a miniature by Barber showing her in white muslin bodice and high close frill, with a white scarf knotted round the hair, which hangs in close curls round the pleasant and good-looking face. Much later again is the other miniature already alluded to, the vivacious lady with the frizzed curls and buoyant smile, the very epitome of her who made herself the queen of the Bath Bluestocks.

Besides these regular portraits, she appears in several engravings. There is one of her presiding at the Streatham breakfast table, with Dr. Johnson in full flow of conversation and the butler who used to slip off his singed wig and replace it with a decent one as the family went in to dinner, so absorbed in listening that he forgets to hand the dish he holds.

There is also a picture by Rowlandson representing her with Johnson, Boswell and Goldsmith in a box at Vauxhall Gardens listening to Mme. Welschel, a picture in which the portrait of Mrs. Thrale is a revolting caricature; and, finally, there is Hogarth's portrait of her as a girl, as the heroine of his picture of the Lady's Last Stake. She tells us herself that she sat for this, the earliest picture in which she made her appearance, and very charming and piquant she looks.

It is not often that the same woman is painted by artists of three succeeding generations. Hester Lynch Salis-bury was painted as a girl by William Hogarth, Mrs. Thrale by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Mrs. Piozzi by a miniaturist who lived into the days of Queen Victoria. And all who love Dr. Johnson will find it worth their while to look for reproductions, even if they cannot possess the original engravings, of the cleverest woman and best hostess of her hospitality-loving generation.

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SENATOR PENROSE FOR RETRENCHMENT

Finance Committee Chairman,
Following Dispatch of Note to
Allies, Urges Economy in
Expenditures for Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whatever differences of opinion may exist in Congress as to the wisdom of President Harding's favorable answer to the invitation for American participation in the allied councils, one feature of his program, namely, the reference of the disarmament question, will have an overwhelming body of support in both Houses.

It is possible that the reference in the American answer to disarmament will result in the stopping of the movement in the Senate to attach a disarmament resolution to the Naval Appropriation Bill. On the other hand, the fact that the question is to be definitely approached only increases the reasons why a limitation should be put on the 1916 building program for the present. This is still the view of the foremost advocates of disarmament.

Though opposing disarmament, Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, yesterday declared himself in favor of economy in the military and naval establishments. He also said he was against "extensive new construction" in the navy.

Disarmament he regards as an "idealistic and nebulous theory."
"I am in favor of having an adequate armament," said Senator Penrose, "but do not believe in reckless expenditure for the army and navy. I don't think we are likely to have a war with any powerful civilized country during my time, or during the next generation. We certainly do not want to fight anybody, and I do not think anyone wants to fight us."

"I believe firmly that appropriations for the navy and military services furnish as good a field in which to economize as any branch of the government. I favor cutting both services down to the minimum sufficient to maintain an efficient organization. I do not know that I would entirely stop naval construction, because I do not know how many vessels will have to be retired because of age. Certainly I would not favor going into extensive new construction."

Regarding the fact that President Harding had indicated disapproval of any congressional direction on disarmament, he said:

"I am in entire harmony with the President. I look on disarmament as purely an idealistic and nebulous theory."
"I do not look with favor on any concerted action with any other nations. This suggestion is a branch of the theory I have referred to. It does not appeal to me in any way. I believe in attending to our own business, with adequate protection against attack, which is not likely to happen to us."

"My own opinion is that the American people are just now more concerned in getting revenues revised and taxes reduced and the sheriff retired to the background than they are in academic discussions of disarmament."

"They want a restoration of business prosperity, the return of 4,000,000 men to useful employment, tax reduction, and retrenchment and economy, and the extension of trade with the nations of the world."
"There will be the usual discussion, but when the time arrives the vote on disarmament, after the arguments by the theorists, will be negligible."

MANILA WELCOMES SPECIAL MISSION

MANILA, Philippines.—Mr. Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines, composing President Harding's special mission to investigate conditions in the islands, settled down to work immediately after arriving here, following a popular demonstration yesterday, which included a parade of all civic organizations, headed by Mayor Fernandez, in honor of the commissions.

Two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon were fixed for reception of all persons desiring to make presentations regarding Philippine affairs.

One of the first matters called to the attention of the mission was the formal presentation by the Philippine Independence Commission of a petition asking for independence on the ground that a stable government had been established.

General Wood and Mr. Forbes issued the following statement:

"Our instructions were to come to the islands and make a full, fair, impartial report upon conditions for President Harding and not necessarily to find any fault with the Philippine people."

MILLING OF WHEAT IN BOND PROPOSED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Wheat producers, farm organizations, county agents, University of Minnesota authorities and business men throughout the northwest have been requested to give consideration to a proposal for the milling of Canadian wheat in bond by United States mills, in James Ford Bell, vice-president of a local flour milling company.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendment Proposed to the
Emergency Tariff Bill Which
Would Prevent Dumping of
Surplus Aircraft From Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An amendment to the emergency tariff bill, especially framed so as to afford protection to the American aircraft industry against unfair competition through the dumping in this country of thousands of surplus European airplanes and other war material was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana.

"It virtually serves notice on foreign competitors," declared Senator New, "that it is the policy of this government to build up, foster and support the aeronautical industry in the United States, and not permit of interference by any unfair competition."

The proposed legislation is in harmony with the views of President Harding. G. Harding as expressed in his message to Congress when he urged the encouragement of the civil development of aeronautics. It is supported, likewise, by the chiefs of the army and navy aviation service, and is regarded as the first step by the Administration in the working out of a constructive aviation policy.

In offering the amendment, Senator New said that there can be no doubt that the purpose of the House bill was to cover this particular situation, and that the matter was so important to the nation's defense that it deserved special recognition in tariff legislation.

False Basis of Costs

Senator New's amendment reads as follows:

"If it is established to the satisfaction of the appraising officers, under regulations established by the Secretary, that the foreign market value of airplanes or airplane motors, parts and accessories therefor is wholly or partly based, not upon cost of production or ordinary trade conditions of supply and demand, but is based upon unusual excess stocks procured or accumulated through artificial or abnormal conditions, then the foreign market value of such airplanes or airplane motors, parts and accessories, for the purposes of this section, shall not be less than cost of production."

The menace to American aeronautics, Senator New said, appeared first last year when the British Government disposed of £100,000,000 worth of surplus aeronautical material to the Aircraft Disposal Company, Ltd., for £1,000,000, or approximately 1 per cent with the further understanding that the government should receive 50 per cent of the net profits made by resale. Similar attempts, he recalled, were made by France and Italy. A considerable quantity of the obsolete British material was shipped to the United States to be marketed at junk prices. Sale has thus far been prevented through court injunctions based on suits involving infringement of the Wright patents.

STRICT RULE ASKED ON WINE RABBIS BUY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—That the Internal Revenue Department provide that rabbis applying for wine for sacramental purposes indicate in their application whether or not they desire kosher or unfermented wine, is proposed by Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, in order to eliminate the possibility of intoxicating wines, manufacture and dealt in by Gentiles, being included improperly in permits for wine for Jewish sacramental purposes.

Mr. Wilson makes this recommendation because of the allegation that rabbis and presidents of New Jersey congregations authorized to deal in wines for sacramental purposes have been caught bootlegging. He feels that the whole question of Jewish ritualistic requirements should be re-examined by the Internal Revenue Department.

A story which appeared recently in the New York City press to the effect that activities of the police in seizing liquor were likely to cause a scarcity of Passover wine for the Jews of the State, called attention to the fact that regulations of the prohibition department permitted every Jewish family to draw a supply of 10 gallons of alcohol wine for religious services. Such a requirement, Mr. Wilson believes, is not imperative, for while some rabbis permit the use of intoxicating wine, the prevailing practice among orthodox Jews is to use kosher, usually unfermented, wine made without intervention of any Gentile hand.

OIL LANDS FOR BOY SCOUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—By a decree in the Supreme Court of this State the title to Texas oil lands, which in 1914 and a half year have increased in value from \$300,000 to \$750,000, is cleared and a perpetual trust for the Rhode Island Boy Scouts, residuary legatees under the will of George Bucklin of Providence, is created. Presiding Justice Tanner has signed the decree, confirming the provisions of the will, and ending litigation by compromise.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

PLYMOUTH

Little Old New York

NEED OF REFORM IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Spontaneous Strikes Likely to
Break Out Without Unions,
But Short Day and Week, It
Is Said, Would Avert Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Conditions in the steel industry today are such that a spontaneous strike, unorganized and uncontrolled by the trade unions, is likely to break out at any time; a strike can be forestalled by the adoption of the eight-hour day and the six-day week; more than 75,000 unemployed workers could be given employment by such a move; a special federal commission to regulate the industry would not be welcome to Labor leaders.

Thus can be summarized the opinions expressed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who was chairman of the American Federation of Labor committee that was organizing the industry in 1919 when the great steel strike was precipitated, and Jay G. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Farmer-Labor Party, who succeeded William Z. Foster as secretary-treasurer of the steel organizing committee, in interviews here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Weapon Against Unions

"Aside from considerations of justice and humanity," said Mr. Brown, "the United States Steel Corporation and others, if they were wise enough, could rob the union organizers of half their ammunition by granting at this time the eight-hour day and the six-day week."

"If the steel operators would do that, with the industry largely unorganized as at present, the unions could not claim the credit, and some of the very conditions that drive men into the unions would be removed. Unions cannot be formed in the Ford plants because the conditions are such that unions have no reason for existing there. Of course, it is a long step between United States Steel and Ford, but that just shows what the possibilities are."

"During the war the chief excuse of the steel barons for holding out against the eight-hour day was that there was a shortage of labor and there would not be enough men for three shifts. They were alone among the big industries in the United States in clinging to the 13-hour day, and the steel industries in England, France, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Belgium and Spain had given it up. Even that slender war-time excuse, unfounded as it was, is now invalid with 3,000,000 unemployed in this country today."

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"Of course the eight-hour day is feasible in the steel industry, the same as in every other industry. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in Pueblo, Colorado, has been operating on that basis for years. The industry in practically every other country in the world is working the short day and the short week."

"We admit of no other way for settling disputes between Capital and Labor than by trade unions dealing with their employers," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, when asked about the proposal of the Interchurch World Movement's committee that a federal commission be established to regulate the iron and steel industry. "We would not be in favor of such a commission. Complete organization of the steel industry along trade union lines is the only solution possible. The steel leaders will never install the short day and the short week until forced to it by organized Labor."

"There always will be imminent danger of spontaneous strikes in the steel industry," said Mr. Brown, "as long as conditions remain as unbearable as at present, and as long as the industry remains largely unorganized. Take the railroads. Their workers are strongly organized, and the unions prevent strikes. They exhaust every means to better conditions before striking."

Protection Necessary

"We are just beginning to fully realize that there can be no aviation without a properly developed aeronautical industry. In his testimony last year on the aircraft anti-dumping bill, which was then before Congress, the chief of the army air service, reflecting the attitude of the War Department, declared, 'It is of vital importance to the national defense . . . that there should be built up in this country an industry, an aeronautical manufacturing industry, so that in case of emergency we will have something to fall back upon.' More recently the Director of Naval Aviation, reflecting the constructive attitude of the Navy Department, in reversal of previous practice, testified before a House committee that it is the policy of the navy to order all of its airplane construction from private manufacturers so that an industry outside the government may be maintained for expansion in time of war."

"Finally, the policy above outlined is in harmony with the views of the President as expressed in his message to Congress, when he urged 'The encouragement of the civil development of aeronautics is especially desirable, as relieving the government largely of the expense of development and of maintaining an industry now almost entirely borne by the government through appropriations.' We do not propose to permit the development of foreign aviation at our expense, through dumping; but we do propose, through this bill, to hasten the development of our own aeronautical establishment."

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SUBSTITUTE TAX PLAN IS PROPOSED

Levy on Individual Wealth Is
Sought in Preference to Sales
Tax Urged by Secretary of
the United States Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recommendations for revenue and tax revision recently submitted to Congress by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, are meeting with opposition from the members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, one of the leading members of that committee, yesterday took issue with Secretary Mellon on the question of customs revenues. As a substitute for the proposed sales tax, which is a bone of contention in Congress, he put forward a proposal of a tax of 1 per cent on the net worth of the individual. He estimated that the tax would yield more than \$1,000,000,000 in revenue.

Estimates Discussed

"According to the estimates contained in Secretary Mellon's letter, the customs receipts for the fiscal year 1922 will only amount to \$300,000,000. Either the Secretary's figures are in error, or he has lost confidence in our tariff as a means of producing revenue; for it is conservatively estimated that the receipts from customs under the new tariff law which this Congress will adopt will be \$600,000,000 or \$300,000,000 more than the Secretary estimates. Of course there is a possibility that the new law may not become effective for several months after the beginning of the fiscal year 1922, but if our estimates are at all correct we should at least receive \$225,000,000 in addition to what we are now receiving from customs, for that year."

"Personally, I am still of the opinion that the adoption of the sales tax plan would be the simplest and easiest method of raising additional revenue, and at the same time bring a reduction in the cost of living and a return of business prosperity."

Alternative Proposed

"However, as an alternative proposition, I am considering the presentation of a bill which will levy a tax of 1 per cent on the net worth of the individual, to take the place of those taxes which I feel very strongly should be eliminated. Under the most unfavorable conditions, such a tax would bring in more than \$1,000,000,000 in revenue. There would be an exemption of \$10,000 allowed for each person under the plan, so that persons of small means would not be affected by it and they would not be obliged to pay a tax on their small savings; it would encourage rather than discourage the people to own their own homes, and it would likewise be an encouragement of business thrift."

"The adoption of such a tax would permit of a substantial reduction in the sur-tax schedule, the elimination of the excess profits tax, and practically all of the special taxes, and in addition I believe it would permit of a substantial amount being set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of outstanding indebtedness."

"As I view the situation at this time, there must be a very heavy increase in appropriations for taking care of our maimed and disabled soldiers. The indications are that a bonus bill of some kind—either a cash bonus or life insurance—will be passed by Congress, funds for which will have to be raised by taxation, no matter if payment of the bonus does not take place for a year or more hence, or is stretched over a period of several years."

AL SAUCE

make him some very thin
cheese sandwiches and run
them under a hot flame,
toasting the outsides only,
so that the cheese melts
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ALASKA'S BONE DRY LAW UPHELD

Measure Called More Stringent
Than Volstead Act—Difficult-
ties Encountered in Enforcing
Prohibition in the Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska.—Under a recent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the "Alaska bone dry law," which is an act of Congress that went into effect on January 1, 1918, and prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of intoxicating liquors within Alaska, has been declared valid and not repealed by the Volstead act, and it is still in effect. Under this law most of the violations of the liquor laws are prosecuted in Alaska. It is really a more stringent law than the Volstead act.

Among other reasons assigned for upholding the law is that Alaska is considered "Indian territory" by reason of the fact that there are many native Indians in Alaska, and Congress has always legislated with regard to the control of liquors within the Territory on the same basis as it has done in Indian countries, strictly speaking.

According to James A. Smiser, United States Attorney for the First Division of Alaska, with headquarters at Juneau, undoubtedly there is being shipped from across the Canadian border a considerable amount of liquor into the southeastern part of Alaska. This is made easy for the "bootleggers" because of the vast extent of the coast line and the many small boats plying across this line, making it difficult to arrest the offenders.

Another difficulty is that the enforcement of prohibition laws is almost entirely under the direction of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and there are no internal revenue officers in Alaska. This leaves the enforcement of these laws in the hands of deputy marshals, but, as they are not supplied with funds for investigations and as in most cases it is necessary to have boats for the purpose of detecting the transportation of liquors, it is difficult to obtain evidence.

SCHOOL BOARD'S ORDER PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—Protests have been filed by parents of school children of Whitefish, Montana, against the school board's order excluding from classes for 35 days all students who have not been vaccinated against smallpox, which is reported there. The school officials announce that they are acting under the orders of the State Board of Health.

Opponents of the exclusion order assert that vaccination does not protect against smallpox, and declare the practice of it is "little short of criminal."

The formal order says: "The only evidence of immunity by reason of a previous attack which will be accepted is visible evidence or the records of the local health officer, and the only evidence of successful vaccination is a visible scar resulting from previous vaccination."

EINSTEIN THEORY IS ELUCIDATED

Relativity Means, Says Professor Eisenhart, That Size of Observed Space and Time Intervals Are Relative to Observer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Prof. L. F. Eisenhart, who, it is reported, Dr. Einstein called one of the men who really understood the theory, yesterday gave a preliminary lecture on the theory of relativity.

"Mr. Einstein first gained prominence in the intellectual world," said Professor Eisenhart, "when his prediction that a ray of light passing near the sun would be bent was verified in fact by experiments during the sun's eclipse in 1919. This was a new idea, leading to fascinating speculations. The facts of astronomy always make a strong appeal to the layman, and so Mr. Einstein's fame became widespread."

"This prediction was a by-product of the theory of gravitation he had been developing. He had shown that this theory accounted for the discrepancy in the motion of the planet Mercury, which had been known but unexplained for 200 years."

"Recently we have been told that this phenomenon would be accounted for by a certain distribution of finely divided matter in space, but this also requires verification. Also, it is possible to make a change in Newton's law which would allow for this discrepancy. But a verified prediction gives to a theory a claim worth reckoning with."

Time and Space Defined.

"The classical mechanics of Galileo and Newton rest upon the concepts of absolute space and time. By absolute time we mean time as we have been accustomed to consider it, a continuum running from eternity to eternity, forever the same everywhere. By absolute space we mean space whose properties are set forth in the plane and solid geometry of Euclid."

"Certain experiments have convinced the physicist that it was impossible by any experiment to determine uniform motion relative to the ether. Consequently, Mr. Einstein has brought to the conclusion that the distance between two points in space is not absolute, but depends upon the distance, motion and position of the observer; the same is true of the measure of time interval between events."

"In other words, the magnitude of observed space intervals and time intervals are relative to the observer. These conclusions are based upon the hypothesis that the velocity of light is dependent upon the velocity of the source of light. This assumption seems to agree in the main with the experiment. These ideas form the basis of the so-called restricted principles of relativity. The general relativity of Mr. Einstein represents an extension of these ideas so as to include curvilinear motion and gravitation."

Basis of the Einstein Theory

"According to Newton's law of gravitation, two bodies attract one another with a force equal to the product of their masses and inversely as the square of the distance between the bodies; it is based upon the principles of absolute space and time, and deals with action at a distance. The Einstein law is based upon the principle that the character of physical space is determined by the presence and distribution of matter, that it is not Euclidean, and that action takes place in the neighborhood of a body, just as physicists from the time of Faraday have believed that electrical action occurs."

"By the consideration of certain mechanical problems, Mr. Einstein came to the conclusion that in general there is no particular system of time and space coordinated which is fundamental. Consequently he has formulated his theory in times of any system whatsoever. This necessarily makes the mathematical formulation quite involved. However, in the consideration of special problems, such as planetary motion, the equations are in the same order of difficulty as in the Newtonian mechanics. In fact, the equations of planetary motion in the two theories differ so little that only in the case of the motion of Mercury is the difference detectable by experimental methods now available. Likewise, in the treatment of the usual mechanical problems met with on earth, the Newtonian mechanics may be applied. For some time it has been recognized that this is not the case with electro-dynamics as formulated by Maxwell. However, this theory has been coordinated with the general theory of relativity."

Gravitation Experiments

"Recently Dr. Brush announced that he had shown by experiments that gravitation acts differently upon substances of different physical nature. Both the Newtonian and Einstein theories of gravitation are based on the conception that this is not the case. Dr. Brush made no reference to the experiments of Baron Eotvos of Hungary in 1890, by which he showed that the action of gravitation is independent of the physical nature of a body. These experiments purport to be much more accurate than those of Dr. Brush and have been accepted as conclusive by physicists, and certainly must be shown to be incorrect before Dr. Brush's results can be accepted."

"The question has been raised whether the Einstein theory is of any practical good, after all. The purpose of any physical theory is to give a mathematical formulation which agrees with experiment; and from which prediction can be made concerning phenomena which have not

been tested by experiment or which are at present beyond the range of experiment. The more comprehensive a theory the better, and the general theory of relativity reduces to a common basis the phenomena of optics, electricity and gravitation. As further experimental results are obtained, it may be necessary to change the physical interpretation which the genius of Einstein gave to a mathematical structure developed by a group of brilliant geometers from the time of Riemann. But his conception of the relation between geometry and physics is likely to exert a lasting effect upon theories concerning the physical world."

RATE CUTS FORCED BY SERVICE BOARD

New Hampshire Commission Takes Initiative in Promoting Downward Revisions in Keeping With Lowering Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has taken the initiative in forcing a downward revision of rates in keeping with the downward tendency of costs of production. The first order calls for an immediate cut in the service of the Plymouth Electric Light Company from 20 to 18 cents a kilowatt hour.

The commission is looking into the rates and charges of other public utilities over which it has supervision, with a view to securing reductions that are proportional to the reduced costs. Where possible, these reductions are suggested to the companies, to be voluntary on their part, but the movement is being undertaken without protest or petitions on the part of the consumers.

Ordered Further Reduction

In the case of the Plymouth company, the commission had granted permission in 1919 to increase their rates from 48 to 25 cents. It was found that the cost of coal to the company was so high that this large rate was necessary. When the price of fuel fell this spring, the company voluntarily reduced its rates from 25 to 20 cents. But the commission, after looking into the matter, decided that the reduction was not enough, and ordered a further cut to 18 cents.

The minimum charge for illuminating service, which had been fixed by the company at \$2 a month, was reduced by the commission to \$1.50, all reductions to date from May 1.

The commission now has under consideration the rates of the largest gas company in New Hampshire, which was allowed to increase its charges because of the increased cost of oil during the war. It was estimated that the company's supply of oil, purchased at high prices, was about sufficient to last until July 1, and upon buying additional oil supplies at reduced prices, it is understood that the commission will order a corresponding reduction in rates.

Employs Its Own Experts

The New Hampshire commission employs its own experts and assistants, and is allowed to charge the cost of their services to the utilities. Investigation of the matter which is under investigation does not relate to rates, or, if it does relate to rates, is based on the request of the company for higher rates. When an investigation is made looking to a reduction in rates, the expense for expert assistance is borne by the State. The commission acts not only in a judicial capacity but also in many cases on its own initiative in protecting the interests of the consumers.

In the case of street railway companies, most of which have been passing through a period of marked depression, the commission has authority to grant exemptions from taxation in order to relieve the railroads from part of the fixed charges. This exemption, being granted in place of an increase in rates and fares, is a measure of relief that is borne by the entire community rather than by the patrons of the railroad.

A large proportion of street railroads in New Hampshire are now tax exempt, but such exemption is granted for one year at a time by the commission, and only after proof is shown of the inability of the road to pay its expenses and earn a fair return on investment.

ANTI-VIVISECTION LECTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, a leading anti-vivisectionist of England, arrives here today and on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock will give a lecture on the subject at Hotel Plaza, under the auspices of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society. Largely to his efforts was due the abolition of compulsory vaccination in the British Army. He will also lecture in Philadelphia, probably Boston and in California.

APATHETIC CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Apathy on the part of citizens toward informing themselves of the real significance of issues involved in election contests was defined as the reason for mistakes both in administration and personnel, by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, in an address to the committee in charge of the Boston "clean-up" campaign.

MAINE STATE PIER PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BIDDEFORD, Maine.—That the first pier would be driven in beginning construction of the new state pier in July was the statement made in an address here by Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the commission in charge of the project.

MASONRY SHOWS GAIN IN NUMBERS

New York Grand Lodge Meeting—Officers Report a Reconciliation of the Craft to Its Work and a Wider Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Masonry, a militant and stern factor in the stabilization of the country and in the wider work of serving one another so necessary to the world today, was the general theme of the annual convocation of the Grand Lodge in the State of New York here this week.

Speeches and resolutions were imbued with reconciliation of the craft to the application of Masonic principles, to civic and national welfare, making the fraternity a more potent force than ever for righteousness in public affairs.

"An applied Masonic service to God, to country and to humanity," is the watchword of the fraternity in this jurisdiction, and, in demonstration of this service, lodges generally are reporting renewed activity.

"In the midst of all world changes," said M. W. Robert H. Robinson, grand master, "the unrest, the violent adjustment and readjustment of the level of values and all the other apparently uncontrollable changes that have taken place, in face of the threatened invasion of the peaceable, regular and sane order of things by forces that make for disorder, degradation and destruction, Freemasonry, imbued with and holding forth the inviolable spirit of Americanism, inculcating lofty citizenship and the principles of righteous and honorable living, looms far more popular than ever before in its history. In its appeal to thousands of young men as a desirable and enviable haven of membership."

Greatly Increasing Interest

"No institution, builded on the sure foundation of fraternal right and sending forth the unmistakable light of truth and rectitude, is more approved and accepted today in the minds of just and honest thinking men than this institution. It is evidenced in the veritable clamor of the many thousands of men who are earnestly seeking admission; it is manifest in the attention attracted to it on the part of some of the leading men of the nation; it is visible in the greatly increasing interest displayed on the part of its votaries and in the improved attendance at our lodge meetings; and it is demonstrated in the general acceptance of its unequivocal loyalty to our country, our flag and all the high and exalted principles upon which American citizenship is founded. This is the era of Masonry's popularity; this is the epoch of Masonry's opportunity; this is the day of Masonry's responsibility. Shall it be the time of our reconsecration and rededication?"

Social and Educational Service

This reconsecration is illustrated by the social and educational service of the craft in this jurisdiction, a service which brings to the lodges prominent speakers on subjects vital to current affairs; mass meetings to hear such speakers are also held. This plan has revived lodge membership, increasing its numbers, widening and intensifying their interest in the lodge. As the grand secretary expressed it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, this service is modernizing the craft, by aligning its interest with modern problems, upon which the ancient principles learned in the degree work may be applied with good effect, not only for the members and the craft, but for the whole community and country.

This service is calling back into the lodges the 70 or 80 per cent proportion of absentee membership, and is making it possible for the Grand Lodge to hear that during the last year the total membership in this jurisdiction has increased from about

285,000 to 261,564. There are 880 lodges in the State now, an increase of 14 during the year.

Unemployment Inquiry

A plan to investigate unemployment conditions and organize a service to cover this situation is also a part of the craft's rededication to present needs of its members. Such a service is needed, for general reasons, and because sometimes there are cases where it is difficult for a Mason to obtain a position. Wider service, too, is expressed in the decision that hereafter former army and navy men whose wounds might bar them from the craft may be admitted upon dispensation from the grand master.

The grand master urged that Masonic work today be invigorated with a newer and livelier patriotism, "akin to the service rendered by our forefathers of the craft," who wrote the Declaration of Independence and proclaimed the Constitution of the United States.

"This is no time for pessimism, timidity or hesitation," he said. "The world is under a strain, it has gone through an ordeal the greatest in history. The need today is for men and more men, imbued with the true spirit of Masonry, inspired by its precepts and ennobled by the principles it inculcates to step forward and visualize by their acts and words the infallible truth of God's Fatherhood and Man's Brotherhood."

SPOKANE MOVE ON OSTEOPATHS

They Are Forbidden Use of Hospitals, It Is Charged, at the Instance of Medical Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—Dr. H. E. Caster, chairman of the local osteopathic press committee, has issued a statement to the effect that the osteopathic practitioners have been forbidden the use of the Spokane County Medical Society for the care of their patients, at the instance of the Spokane County Medical Society.

Dr. Caster further states that members of the Spokane County Medical Society have been forbidden to associate with the osteopaths. X-ray specialists and laboratory physicians have been forbidden to do work for osteopaths, it is alleged, nor will any consultations be allowed or referred cases accepted.

"The much-talked-of 'campaign of education' by the organized medical profession seems to have degenerated into a war of extermination," says Dr. Caster. "The edict has gone forth that no one is to be admitted to our hospitals unless they will submit themselves to the dictation of a regular M. D., one who is in good standing and more or less willingly subscribes to the domination of the American Medical Association. Recently members of the osteopathic profession, who for years have had the same rights and privileges in the hospitals as the medical men, found themselves excluded and their patients refused admission unless they would place themselves under the charge of a medical man. When pressed for an explanation those in charge of the hospitals admitted that the action was taken at the dictation of the medical staff."

CARS STORED FOR KANSAS WHEAT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The Kansas railroads have begun storing box cars for the wheat rush which will begin in July. It is expected that the roads will have more than 20,000 cars standing on the sidings within the state by July 15. This is thought to be a sufficient number of cars to handle the early rush, and, by the time these are filled, the early-loaded cars will begin to return. The Kansas wheat prospect at this time is unusually good. The government report shows a condition better than the 10-year average.

CENSORSHIP BILL NEAR ENACTMENT

Massachusetts House Votes for Measure by Large Majority—Provides for Reviewing by State Welfare Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Regulation of motion picture films shown in Massachusetts, through previewing by the State Department of Public Welfare, has been advanced one step nearer realization with a three-to-one majority in its favor in the House of Representatives. Reported without a dissenting vote by two committees of the General Court with a total membership of 31 legislators, the measure has been finally passed to be engrossed and is expected to come up for action in the Senate next week. The large majority in the House and the weight of public sentiment behind the bill is expected to bring its passage by the upper branch.

Aside from the issue of censorship, considerable interest is attached to the progress of the measure in view of the similar action taken by the New York State Assembly. The New York law awaits the signature of Gov. Nathan L. Miller, who is said to be firmly for the bill but who granted the representatives of the industry an extra week of grace to present any additional evidence on the question. The end of this period has come, and it is reported, the industry has not introduced more data, the indications being that the New York law will appear on the statute books before Massachusetts can complete enactment.

Nucleus of States

While the friendly race for the censorship honors has served to create interest in the action, it is pointed out that the establishment of New York and Massachusetts with Pennsylvania as states having regulatory laws is significant. A nucleus of three such important and practically contiguous states, it is felt, will serve in large measure to improve the nationwide improvement of the films. These states will, also, provide excellent bases for future interstate cooperation in the direction of improvement.

Party lines were ignored in the House debate on the censorship bill, the opposition vote being divided about equally between Republicans and Democrats. The discussion of the measure before the vote brought up the customary arguments of the opposition that the law is un-American; that it is only a preliminary step to the censorship of other institutions, such as the press, which is held to be free; and that there are other problems more pressing than motion picture censorship.

Argument for Bill

Urging the bill on behalf of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, Representative Davis B. Keniston stressed the point of the size of the motion picture industry and the fact that it is almost totally free from restraint. He said that the good that the films do at present is outweighed by conditions which make them a detriment and hinder constructive motion pictures.

Summing up the arguments for the bill in a letter to the members of the General Court, the State Committee on Motion Pictures, which has carried the fight to its present position, points out that the "bill does not interfere

with the present licensing system of amusement places but leaves them still in the hands of the local authorities. It merely requires that films shall pass a minimum standard before being exhibited. It substitutes also for censorship by the industry through a group of New York City people known as 'The National Board of Review,' regulation by a duly authorized state department which is legally responsible to the men and women of Massachusetts. We believe this plan to be a sound, sane, reasonable one which centers responsibility and reflects the wishes of the general public with the least possible hardship to the members of the industry. In fact, in the long run, it will benefit the industry as well as our citizens—young and old."

SCHOOLS FOR THE ILLITERATES

Notable Work for Native Adults and Foreigners Done in Buncombe County, North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—Buncombe County is given credit for its success in establishing and in maintaining community schools for the benefit not only of native adult illiterates but also of foreigners. The first community schools in Buncombe County were organized in October, 1919. Instruction is given both in Asheville and in districts outside the city, wherever, in fact, as many as 10 persons desiring to be taught can conveniently be grouped together. The classes are held in public school buildings, welfare cottages, churches and in the homes of the pupils.

In Asheville, the teachers of these community schools are paid by the city, or by some organization or individual, and by the State, each paying one-half of the expense. Outside of Asheville, the expense is borne equally by the county and the state. Classes for foreigners were first organized in the county in the fall of 1920. Robert Hoffman, a Czech-Slovak, has been one of the prime movers in making this department of the work a success.

There are several schools in the city of Asheville for Negro adult illiterates, but none in the rural districts, this being due to the fact that there are only a few Negroes in Buncombe County outside of Asheville. The average age of the native-born white men and white women attending the community schools is 23 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris is the director of the Buncombe County Community Schools, and it is due largely to her unselfish devotion to this work and to her intelligent guidance that the schools have attained so marked a success. In speaking recently of her work in Buncombe County, Mrs. Morris said: "Definiteness along four special lines has been worked for. In the first place, we endeavor to discover if there is a real desire among the illiterates above 14 years of age to learn, or if this desire can be aroused. We then work out definite outlines in reading (including elementary history) writing, arithmetic, spelling and civics, and to find or make subject matter adapted to the pupils. Another aim is to train teachers in using this material by means of methods that have brought results. Lastly, we strive to arouse in the general public and in school officials a definite interest in community schools as a place of civic betterment work—a matter of both altruistic and economic value."

Argument for Bill

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SUCCESS FOR DRY BILL IS PREDICTED

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Confident Enforcement Measure Will Become Law of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although some debate on the measure is expected, the state prohibition enforcement code is in a fair way to reach the Governor for his signature next week, the House having passed the bill to a third reading and placed it on the calendar for final action next Tuesday.

Although a number of changes have been made in the measure in committee it is pronounced as very satisfactory by prohibition leaders who will lend their support and influence to its speedy enactment into law. The measure will bring the State into co-operation with the federal government in the enforcement of the prohibition amendment and wipe out all incongruities between state and federal law.

"The Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature deserves the commendation of all citizens who are interested in upholding the law of the land, as well as those who are interested in prohibition," said Arthur J. Davis, the state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The committee, after long and careful consideration, has reported House Bill 1612 which is substantially in accordance with the redrafted Senate Bill 68, which was introduced by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. The committee consists of 15 members and only two dissent from the report. This is a rather remarkable showing and clearly indicates that the measure is not extreme, but rather is entirely reasonable and in accordance with Massachusetts traditions."

"The bill as reported endeavors to make the law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts conform to the National Prohibition Act, passed by the United States Congress in October, 1919, so far as the definition of intoxicating liquors is concerned and as regards the prohibitions, offenses and penalties prescribed by the act. This is essential in order that there may be uniformity and harmony between the federal officers and courts and the state officers and courts as to whether the Eighteenth Amendment has been violated and how such violations shall be punished."

"The search and seizure provisions retain all the essentials of the present Massachusetts law, the only substantial change made is to permit a search warrant to be issued to search premises where liquor is being illegally manufactured as well as where it is being kept for illegal sale. Private dwellings are strongly safeguarded, search being permitted only on a court warrant and only after the court has been satisfied that the evidence offered in the complaint is sufficient cause for such entry."

"The debate on this bill in the House will probably take place on Tuesday next. It is rumored that the opponents of the bill, all hostile to prohibition, will endeavor to so amend the measure as to render it practically useless. We believe, however, that the bill will pass the House by a substantial majority and without any weakening amendments being made."

THEATRICAL BOSTON

THEATRICAL BOSTON

Harken! To What Your Town Crier Shouts Anent:
D. W. GRIFFITH'S

Newest Dramatic Comedy

DREAM STREET

The acting and directing are so perfectly attuned that the audience forgets that it is looking at a film, and seems to be watching the actors and actresses in real life. This is a triumph for Mr. Griffith of which he should be proud.—GLOBE.

The name of D. W. Griffith long since has come to stand for that which the rank and file of motion pictures woefully lack—poetry, consistency and a beautiful simplicity. All these seem to us to have culminated in this, his latest production. It is difficult to avoid being re-entranced by the writing of it. It is the sort of thing for which believers in the motion picture have long waited; a supremely beautiful and moving film drama.—HERALD.

David Wark Griffith has given many sterling productions to filmdom in which he has spared neither time nor expense. He is placed in the front rank of those who have brought the motion picture to its present lofty standard, but in all his efforts he has never given a better, a more convincing picture and one which will accomplish more good, both as an entertainment and as an influence in the right direction, than "Dream Street," which was offered for the first time in Boston, last evening at the Majestic Theatre.—POST.

Griffith has written the epic of the motion picture screen—"The Birth of a Nation," "Intolerance," "Hercules of the World." We have just witnessed the amazing success of a simple little melodrama, "Way Down East" as filmed by him. You might call him the Homer of the motion picture. From the point of technique this picture yields nothing to any—AMERICAN.

It is Griffith, a softer, more delicate, freer Griffith than the screen is wont to see, but from first to last it is Griffith.—TRANSCRIPT.

It is the simplicity of the Griffith pictures that makes them so great and it is the simple pathetic incidents of "Dream Street"—incidents like the conceit of "Spike" McFadden, which is first reflected in his very walk and then the change when he learns the girl really loves him—that make it a great picture.—TRAVELER.

"Dream Street" is perhaps the most satisfying of the Griffith productions in many respects.—RECORD.

Every man and every woman who realizes the importance of education, who has an earnest desire for culture and a broadened vision, should see this picture. It is no more a mere movie film than Shakespeare's masterpieces are mere books.—Editorial, TELEGRAM.

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PORTUGAL HAS ONE MORE 'REVOLUTION'

Monarchists Attempted a Rising, but Being Badly Organized, It Failed; Affair, However, May Be "Merely Postponed"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Monarchist revolutionaries have made an attempt at a rising, but it was badly organized. The most important movements were conducted prematurely and failed accordingly. Or perhaps it would be better to use the terms that the conspirators themselves employ and say the affair is merely postponed, which, indeed, is probably a fair statement of the situation.

This news of an attempted monarchist revolution in one of the most distracted and not least important countries of Europe will not be in general circulation in the world newspapers, for, with the new spirit of hope and determination that the Premier, Mr. Machado, is trying to infuse among the people, it happens at a very convenient time for the government, and obvious attempts have been made to hush up the story of the affair, but it is beyond all doubt that it has happened, and some curious and interesting details are known to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently reported that the movement had been fixed for a certain date.

Revolutionaries Undisturbed

As a matter of fact the government, as it made little attempt to disguise, knew all about it, and the plotters have blundered very stupidly in making so free as they did with the talk of their intentions and in conducting some of their acts of conspiracy so boldly, while on the other hand the government was also very lax. A number of the revolutionaries actually came up to Lisbon and quartered themselves in the main thoroughfare of the city, the majestic Avenida de la Libertad, without being subjected to any interference. The government was, perhaps, waiting for a big coup on the further development of the affair. As it is now "postponed," though the chosen date was adhered to almost to the last moment, casual, but not unimportant arrests are now being made.

The movement was Integralist, and it became apparent that in monarchist prestige and activity this department of crown conspiracy begins to take lead of the other. The fact that it was so Integralist may explain, if any explanation is thought necessary, why nothing is heard at such a time of the friends of Dom Manoel, and why again one hears that the former Queen Amelia has just bought for herself a grand house and estate near Paris, lavishing much of her available capital upon it and causing it to be announced that this was to be her home for the future. It is true that even in the best of circumstances, and with a Baganza king upon the throne, Portugal would be no very pleasant or comfortable place for a queen of the past to reside in, but to some it might appear more encouraging to the cause if she did not finally and solidly settle herself elsewhere.

A Desperate Adventure

Again the fact that the movement was Integralist may be held to account for the absence of Paiva Couceiro, that ardent, sincere and unselfish monarchist and intrepid leader of an army engaged in a desperate adventure, as witness the rising of 1919, the conquest then of the northern parts of Portugal, and the proclamation of the monarchy at Oporto, and the lightning establishment and display of all the appurtenances of a new constitution from a gorgeous red and blue silk flag, finely worked by royalist fingers, to new money, stamps, national anthem and all the rest.

Now it was reported in connection with this recent revolutionary attempt that Paiva Couceiro was positively engaged in it, and that he had actually crossed the northern frontier and was in Portugal. This was not the case, and the fact that Couceiro was unconnected with the proceedings has been explained by their Integralist character; but in this connection it must be remembered that he did not conceal his disappointment—to use the mildest term—at the non-appearance of Manoel on the occasion of the attempt of two years ago, and let it be known that he did not see how any further good business was to be done in this direction if there were to be no king at hand.

A Remarkable Circumstance

But now a very interesting and remarkable circumstance is within the knowledge of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and it has nowhere been reported in Portugal or its apparent significance even been mentioned anywhere. Paiva Couceiro in these days makes his general and permanent headquarters at Madrid, where he has a flat. At the time of these recent revolutionary proceedings he was not in Madrid. He was also not beyond the northern frontier of Portugal where the mass of the intending revolutionaries were gathered, and he did not cross the northern frontier from Spain into Portugal as the important Lisbon newspaper, the "Seculo," says that there were suspicions that he did. But he was certainly very near to Portugal some days later and his nearness has been such as to make it peculiarly interesting to students of the situation.

It would probably never have been heard of but for a curious blunder on the part of the Spanish police. These latter are at the present time most anxiously engaged in the search for two more of the perpetrators of the outrage that has deprived Spain of its former Premier, Mr. Dato, and it is

firmly fixed in their idea that these persons are going about the country somewhere in an automobile. Consequently the Spanish police, who, after a good beginning in the matter of arrests in connection with the Dato incident, appear to be failing rather badly, have suspicious eyes for every automobile, with whose ownership they are not familiar and at the slightest accentuation of their normal suspicion proceed to an arrest.

A Strange Automobile

So it happened that when the other day, nine days after the date that had been selected for the proposed royalist rising, a strange automobile containing two nicely dressed men rolled into the town of Ciudad Rodrigo, the said automobile was promptly stopped by the police and its occupants arrested on the suspicion that they were the two who were wanted in connection with the assassination of Mr. Dato. Now Ciudad Rodrigo is only a very few kilometers from the Portuguese frontier, though some way south from the northern parts where the royalists must assemble, and it is in fact the nearest Spanish town to this part of the frontier. It is, however, not a place that has hitherto been mentioned in connection with royalist enterprises.

The occupants of the automobile were no other than Paiva Couceiro and his private secretary, Mr. Acevedo, and it was obviously most highly inconvenient for them to be detained by the police, questioned and publicly given to them in this manner. When the police of Ciudad Rodrigo asked them to give an account of themselves, their identity, their movements and their business, Paiva Couceiro and Mr. Acevedo not unnaturally hesitated and demurred, and this attitude of theirs at once raised the Ciudad Rodrigo police, feeling that they had accomplished a coup beyond all the capacity of Madrid, to great heights of enthusiasm.

His Story Ridiculous

When, therefore, Paiva Couceiro at last told them something of the truth they smiled and felt his story was ridiculous, having heard that kind of thing before. They were marched off to the police headquarters, held under arrest, and the police officials then communicated with their district headquarters at Salamanca, informing them of their capture and asking for instructions. Salamanca ordered Ciudad Rodrigo to bring their prisoners along at once, and this was done. The statement of the said prisoners, however, made a much greater impression upon Salamanca than it had done upon Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca being wiser and better informed and not suffering from the enthusiasm of its dependency. After a careful examination of statements and circumstances the Salamanca chief of police apologized profusely to the two Portuguese and set them free.

As to the revolution the news that has come down from Oporto, where much of it was permitted to be printed in the newspaper, the "Primeiro de Janeiro," is very precise, and there is no doubt about it. Some very well-known people of the monarchist set were concerned in it, some of them being among those who found it most convenient to live outside Portugal in these times, while others are still resident in the country or were until recently. Their names are well known to the government, and they may find it to their advantage to spend very little time here in the future.

Noble Plotters

Among the plotters were various persons with noble titles. The conspirators collected in great form on the frontiers, a revolutionary committee was organized and all plans carefully prepared, and when the time came the whole lot of them had no difficulty, owing to the lack of vigilance on the frontier, in walking across.

A number of them then, as already stated, went along to Lisbon and assembled in a home in the Avenida de la Libertad, where they were joined by others, and their plans were finally prepared. Old officers of the army—their names also being known to the government—were responsible for the military schemes that were presented and adopted. The first and chief rising was to take place in Lisbon and not in the north, as in the case of the abortive yet still nearly successful attempt of Paiva Couceiro two years ago. It is realized that no revolutionary movement can be successful unless Lisbon comes in early, and the only thing to do is to stagger the government with a big preliminary blow.

It was believed that the soldiers and the people would come in fast enough. Such force as could be gathered together at the outset was to proceed at the appointed time and at a given signal to the bombardment of St. George's Castle and of the Carmo, Grace and Belon barracks. The munition works at Bevilva was to be isolated so that the government supplies in this matter should be cut off. Also the place where the political prisoners in large numbers have been confined was to be attacked and the said prisoners set at liberty and instructed to proceed to the headquarters of the revolutionary forces in the Rotunda de la Avenida. All this seemed very clear and up to a point feasible.

But the scheme failed for the time being because on the day appointed for the delivery to their hands by their assistants of large quantities of war material it did not come at all, and therefore the attempt had to be postponed.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TOBACCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

STRATFORD, Ontario.—At the Conference of the Evangelical Association held here, resolutions were passed condemning the use of tobacco. The resolution on tobacco included the following recommendation: "We urge the importance of an educational campaign based on scientific facts regarding tobacco, together with pledge signing against its use."

BRITAIN'S DUTY IN REFORM OF INDIA

It Must Protect the Illiterate Majority, the Hindus Not Recognizing Equal Rights of Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India.—The form of government which has this year been inaugurated in British India by the Government of India Act of 1919 is a constitutional experiment of a particularly interesting nature. Prior to the Indian Councils Act of 1909 Indians had very little concern in the legislative business of the country and no control over the executive. The executive councils of the Governor-General and of the provincial governors consisted entirely of Europeans, while the legislative councils were composed mainly of officials and of members nominated by the government and of a very few members elected to represent particular interests.

The object of the Indian Councils Act of 1909 was to increase the extent to which natives of India might participate in the government of the country, and this was achieved by the appointment of one Indian member to each of the executive councils, by the increase of the number of members elected to the legislative councils, and by the formation of definite electorates. At the same time fuller opportunities for the discussion of public policy were given to the legislative councils.

No Controlling Voice

There remained, however, in each council a majority of official and nominated members over elected members, and the executive continued to be responsible only to His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament. Thus the reforms gave the popular representatives a voice in the administration, but denied them a controlling voice. They were, in fact, mainly educational, and were designed as a transition stage from which to pass in the light of experience to a further advance in representative government. The Constitution now framed in the Government of India Act of 1919 is the next stage in the progress.

The problem to be met was one of the greatest difficulty. "We have before us," to quote a former Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley, "in that vast country of people we call India, a long slow march in uneven stages through all the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth." The twentieth century—an infinitesimal minority—clamors for self-government. The fifth and intervening centuries, which comprise the great majority, are incapable of self-government, and have no wish for it—probably even scarcely know it. The twentieth century, though small in numbers, is loud in voice, has imbued India with western political ideas, and has, therefore, natural aspirations toward self-government. Conceding that the aspirations of the advanced minority are natural and legitimate, there yet remains to Great Britain a paramount duty to protect the illiterate majority; and it is an unfortunate fact that they are in need of protection from (among others) the literate minority. For it has to be remembered in the first place that India is not a nation, but a conglomeration of different peoples varying widely in religion, language, and habits; and in the second place that the Hindus, who comprise the great majority of the population, do not recognize the equal rights of all men.

Brahmin Superiority

The Brahmin considers himself the superior of all; he will take a wife only from his own people, and will eat only with his own people. The other three main castes are similarly exclusive; and below them comes a mass of men—some fifty millions—who by their station at birth are condemned to a life of degradation. The humiliation of these "untouchables" differs in degree in different parts of India.

Even today there are parts of the country where the "untouchable" may not approach the village temple, may not draw water at the village well, may not pass through the main streets, and may not attend the village school, and may not stand within a prescribed range of a Brahmin. That he is poor and ignorant goes without saying. Consequently he can play no part in a system of representative government. Nor is it likely that his interests will be protected by the very classes which sanction the system that condemns him to a degraded existence.

Hindu and Muhammadan

There are, moreover, other minorities to be considered. The Muhammadan, for instance, is in great numerical inferiority to the Hindu, and is in still greater educational inferiority. It is not safe to assume that the Hindu will give impartial attention to the interests of the Muhammadan. For between them there is the great cleavage of religion, and while the Muhammadan regards the Hindu as an idolater, the Hindu abhors some practices of the Muhammadan; and this cleavage still finds expression from time to time in attacks by one community upon the other.

For these reasons especially, it was considered essential by the framers of the new Constitution to retain the ultimate power in an executive appointed by His Majesty's Government, while at the same time increasing the share of the popular representatives in the work of government.

SCANDINAVIAN ISSUE DISCUSSED IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Common interests and common troubles and difficulties during the war caused a decided rapprochement between Norway, Denmark and Sweden which

found an historic expression during the meetings of the three kings in Christiania, when at a banquet the King of Sweden put out a hand to each of his fellow-Scandinavian kings. During the debate on the speech from the throne, the increasing cooperation between the three Scandinavian kingdoms was somewhat adversely commented upon, which called forth a reply from Thorgeir Hest, president of the Norden (Scandinavian) Union, specially directed against the utterances of Mr. Hegg. The latter has now replied at some length, giving his reasons for the views he voiced.

When the Norden Union in its program advocates "outward cooperation" this means in reality neither more nor less than a common foreign policy. But in many, not to say most, markets Denmark, Sweden and Norway are competitors, in some cases even the keenest possible competitors. The national interests as such will also suffer by these attempts at common municipal legislation, at common social legislation, and above all in common national rights. In this manner the rest of the world will look upon the three Scandinavian kingdoms as a kind of joint Scandinavian concern. If Norway has to become part and portion of the sphere of Swedish foreign policy, it must in any case be done by the decision of responsible men in the Storting and the government of Norway, and it must not be "sneaked" upon the Norwegian people.

TRANSVAAL MINES IN PARLOUS STATE

Sir Lionel Phillips Says Gold Mining Industry Has Passed Zenith and Now Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—Sir Lionel Phillips made an important speech recently at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I am afraid that the gold mining industry of the Witwatersrand has passed its zenith and that it is now languishing. But we may be assured that if this industry ceased to exist Johannesburg, although it may still have the tramcars and a town hall in existence, would contract most lamentably, and I do not think that aspect of the matter is sufficiently appreciated in Johannesburg. When a mine employing 500 white men and several thousand natives closes down and ceases to distribute its monthly amount in wages, I am afraid the population does not appreciate what effects this must have, not only upon this town, but upon the whole country. It is a pity when we think of it, because I am inclined to question whether the peril in which some of the mines exist today could not still be averted by a little consideration and a little good will on all sides.

Organization of Little Consequence

"If you pay a man more than the value of his job, it is quite obvious that the money paid him has not been properly earned. You cannot go on manufacturing on such terms, and unless you can lower your cost you will have a field of unemployment. It does not matter how much people combine together with the idea of maintaining a condition of things. When they get hungry they necessarily will work for less than they did when they were able to force on people the higher wages. That is the condition here. We have only on the Witwatersrand a given quantity of gold, and we have either to work that given quantity of gold within the cost of its value, or stop working it.

"We have now before us several mines on the verge of closing down. In fact, there is a number of them which, from a stern economical standpoint, ought to be shut down now. The only justification for anyone who keeps on working mines at a loss is the hope—I think it has some foundation—that in the coming export season from America we may see an increase in the gold premium.

"Unless something can be done to reduce working costs, it is quite obvious that a lot of mines will have to be closed down. So far as these low-grade mines are concerned, shareholders have little to look for. What is of immense consequence is that they should be worked in order that they might have the monthly distribution of the money which results. Therefore I do appeal to our labor friends, especially our labor leaders and men who perhaps have rather extreme views, that inconsequent action and frivolous strikes in these times should be avoided at all costs.

No Time for Strikes

"This is not the time even for talk of strikes, for the reason that anything in the shape of unrest interferes with and destroys confidence. And one other matter I should like also to emphasize strongly today, as an old mine manager. I will never have success in mine management without discipline. I understand that in recent years a mine manager has to consult various committees upon almost every imaginable thing. You cannot work a mine on such conditions with success.

"Our white men should recognize that they have a great responsibility to the rather inarticulate but very watchful native population which is employed on the mines. It is being educated, and if this population realizes that there is no such thing as discipline on the mines, that men are permitted to do more or less what they like, what would be the result? If our men would each give the industry the best of his effort during the reasonable hours of his employment, you would see a great change in the cost at which you can produce your gold."

COOPERATION IN IRELAND A SUCCESS

Although the Work of Movement Is Colossal, It Means Reconstruction of a Rural Community, to the Benefit of All

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Horace Plunkett, presiding at the annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society held recently in Dublin, said that notwithstanding the present condition of the country the society was flourishing. Although the work was colossal and stands for no less than the building up of a new rural civilization, the cooperative movement meant the reconstruction of a rural community in which every member, more particularly the agricultural laborer, would fully benefit. It meant the end of the war between the country trader and the tiller of the soil, and better farming, better business and better living.

In 1919, he said, the total turnover was £11,000,000. The dairy societies had progressed most in the matter of technical efficiency and increased output. He referred to the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society and said that as an investment it offered the double advantage of being reasonably remunerative and patriotic in the highest sense. The "Irish Meat Limited," he said, was the most ambitious of all the cooperative enterprises in Ireland.

Who Destroyed Creameries?

Sir Horace referred in strong terms to the burning of the creameries by crown forces. The first attack began on April 9, last year, and since then more than 50 creameries had been wholly or partially destroyed. The government promised to afford protection to the creameries, but although they had been repeatedly approached, so far nothing had been done. The government, he said, had been implied to make compensation from the British Treasury in cases where it could be clearly proved that the destruction was the work of the crown forces, but they had not been fairly met by the authorities, who suggested that "the destruction might have been done by Irish Republican Army soldiers dressed in British military or police uniform, traveling in stolen British lorries, filled with stolen incendiary material from the arsenals of the preservers of Irish peace."

It was also, asserted, said the president, that the buildings were occupied by the Irish Republican Army, who fired on the crown forces, or that traders from country towns, with whom the cooperative movement was unpopular, had taken the time of general unrest to wreak vengeance on the societies' buildings. These explanations, he said, were so untenable that they had to be abandoned. The military authorities were asked to produce their evidence and cross-examine the civilian witnesses, but they refused to do so. The judge, appointed by the crown and not supported by a local jury, in one case awarded £12,000 damages to the society upon evidence which was conclusive, that the incendiary was the work of soldiers, and that not one shot was fired by any but the military.

At Ballymacelligott, the creamery was wantonly destroyed and the society was in the possession of affidavits in direct opposition to Sir Horace Greenwood's statement in Parliament. The government refused to take the statements of chairmen, committee-men, managers and other employees of the societies of whose credibility the society had or was in a position to obtain accurate knowledge.

Trying for Justice

"Now," continued Sir Horace, "your committee is trying to get justice by approaching the British people through a non-political organization which can influence some four million votes. The parliamentary committee of the cooperative congress, representing the Cooperative Union and the two great British cooperative wholesale societies, have been in negotiation with the government and have indorsed our demand for an inquiry." Facts had been supplied to them by their parliamentary committee had as yet obtained no satisfaction from the government. The matter would, however, be brought before the cooperative congress. In conclusion, he urged the delegates to adhere to the aims of the movement.

The Rev. T. A. Pinlay, vice-president, said that if the country were to be divided into two areas, which, in his opinion, was a matter of supreme importance, he hoped it would have no ill effect on the cooperative movement. He, therefore, pleaded for unity and friendly cooperation for the common welfare of the country, and the maintenance of the feeling of common interests and purposes which would ultimately secure the foundation and reunion that would make Irish agriculture prosperous as a whole for the benefit of the nation.

According to the latest trade re-

ports issued by the Department of Agriculture, conditions in Ireland are rapidly getting worse, especially in the milling industry, which was at its lowest in February, when 700 tons of wheat were imported as against 19,000 tons in February, 1920. The pre-war average was 29,000 tons per month. For the past month the wheat was only half the weight of the flour imported, while in England for the past three months the wheat was five-and-a-half times that of the flour imported. In Great Britain, 95 per cent of the flour used is milled at home, but in Ireland, where 45,000 people are emigrating every year, 75 per cent of the flour used is from foreign countries. If the imported flour were milled in Ireland work could be supplied to many of those who have now to emigrate because of unemployment.

Irish Products League

In two months the fat cattle trade has diminished by 35,000 head and the restrictions have resulted in the loss of 90,000 hundredweight of beef weekly to England. The bacon trade still holds its own. Although the February export returns show a decrease of 80 tons less than the average of February in pre-war times, there is an increase on last year of 1175 tons. But Ireland as a whole lost last year more than 42,000 tons of its food trade, while Great Britain received 500,000, 600 tons less from Ireland, and exported 34,000 tons less to Ireland than in pre-war days.

With a view to giving an impetus to the internal trade of the country, a body of the leading men of Cork have formed an Irish Products League. Each member of the league is pledged to purchase goods of Irish manufacture as far as possible, and all housekeepers are urged to join it. It is hoped if sufficient support is given to this scheme that imports will grow less, while exports will increase. How that result is going to be achieved has yet to be demonstrated.

METHODISTS SEEK FILM IMPROVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

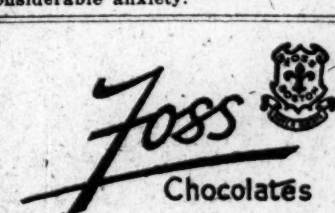
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A curious position has arisen as between the standards of a church and those of film exhibitors. The Lyceum Hall, which was erected at great expense as the headquarters of the Methodists of the State, has been sublet in part for four years, to a firm of picture show proprietors for week night exhibitions. Difficulties have arisen as to the character of some of the pictures displayed.

A clause in the agreement gives a certain power of supervision to the trustees of the hall, and they attend in rotation to view the pictures. It often happens, however, that their judgment is not accepted by the showmen, and stricter members of the denomination strongly disapprove some of the films in order to remove grievances, a committee was appointed to inquire and report to the general conference. The substance of their report was that they were convinced that the trustees had made an honest and earnest attempt to preserve the pictures from objectionable features, but the dividing line was so confused as to make the connection between the picture shows and the Methodist Church impossible. A resolution was therefore proposed that the report be adopted, which would have involved the exclusion of the pictures. An amendment that the report be referred to the Lyceum trustees was, however, carried, partly on the ground of expediency, and partly because the committee had omitted to take into account those pictures which had an elevating tendency.

TEACHERS' DISPUTE ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—Calgary school teachers will not go on strike this year, but will accept the increases amounting to \$50,000 offered by the school board. The irreducible minimum at first fixed by the teachers was \$33,070 but after a lengthy deliberation they decided to accept the offer of the school board. The vote which brought the matter to a climax was not unanimous; but those who voted against the settlement expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of the majority, although, when specially appealed to, they refused to make the vote unanimous. This closes for a time an educational conflict without precedent in the history of the province, and one which has occasioned considerable anxiety.



BOSTON - WHOLESALE

"The Ultimate in Candy"

RICH AND LEE-ÅVER

Reich-Lievre

Reich-Lievre

Reich-Lievre

Reich-Lievre

Reich-Lievre

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APPEAL TO GRADUATES OF SCOTS UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At the March graduation ceremony at Edinburgh University, Sir Alfred Ewing, the principal, said that wherever the graduates might go, whatever influence they exerted, whatever they did, they were a part of the University of Edinburgh; they remained members, in St. Paul's sense, of a great academic body. One of the privileges which it carried was a Parliamentary vote for a man immediately and for a woman when she reached the age of 30. The university, he stated amid laughter, was not responsible for that limitation.

The university, he passed on to say, was the corporate aggregate of all those persons whose intelligence it had quickened, whose thoughts it had formed and filled and matured, and whose characters it had shaped. From time to time in the life of a university, a crisis came when it had to look to its friends for material help without which it could not retain its efficiency and discharge its great duty to the community.

The Edinburgh University's appeal for financial aid to carry on its work efficiently and with the necessary extensions to meet the demands for admission to its portals was in a sense addressed to the whole community, because it was nothing less than the whole community that the university served; but in a very special sense it was addressed to the university's own sons and daughters, whether they were at home or abroad. It came to them with the force of an appeal to all members of one's family, and it would fall in its purpose if they did not warmly and in the measure of their power respond. He would wish his words to reach the eyes of distant members, who had left long ago, and who were most able to help their university now.

MINE WORKERS YIELD IN RHODESIAN TIE-UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia.—The Rhodesian trade unions have accepted the demand of the Mine Owners Association for unconditional recognition of the managers' right to employ whom they please, and, as this prerogative formed the chief basis of contention between the two factions, the signing of the guarantee, now being arranged, is expected to result in the immediate resumption of all the Rhodesian mines.

The labor trouble broke out recently in a strike on the Shamva mine after 24 hours' notice. This outbreak was due to a long-standing dispute between the Rhodesia Mine and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The Rhodesian Mine Owners Association considered the position arising out of the strike at Shamva and resolved that mine workers' unions might operate, but only under open-shop conditions.

Early this week we published many tables of figures to show how much prices have dropped within the year.

There was nothing sensational about the news. It was plain, accurate, straightforward.

Our friends are entitled to know the conditions that exist in this business, because this business is essentially one of service.

So we published as many figures as we could get together in a reasonable space of time.

The one fact that was clearly outlined was this: Prices as a whole are considerably lower than a year ago.

That will be good news to all who have waited and wondered.

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WHAT WILL FOLLOW BOLSHEVIST RULE?

Writer Shows That in Case of
Change There Are Three Con-
figurations of Various Parties
Who Would Claim to Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The events in Russia during the past weeks were very striking. Though it was by no means certain that the present rising against the Soviet rule will succeed still it was significant that a popular movement had broken out, which would not fail to open the eyes of the bulk of the Russian people to the realities of Bolshevik rule and also to stiffen the determination of the people to overthrow the régime. It was in any case a startling beginning. If the Bolshevik Government breaks down, which event may occur in a few months or in a longer period—for one would rather abstain from an optimistic view on the present state of affairs in the revolutionary camp—the question arises, who is going to assume power in Russia after the collapse of the Communists?

There are, roughly speaking, three parties, or better, three configurations of various parties which would claim the inheritance of the Russian Government.—The Social-Revolutionaries (National-Socialistic Agrarian Party) together with the advanced group of the Cadets (Constitutional-Democrats) and the right wing of the Socialists (Mensheviks); the Moderate Cadets, and the Monarchists. The reconciliation between the Social-Revolutionaries and the Cadets is the most interesting feature in the political life of the Russian régime.

Allying Forces

The idea of allying their forces has for several months grown up in both Social-Revolutionary and Cadet circles and has found its realization at a conference which met in Paris in January last. This conference consisted of members of the former Russian Constituent Assembly, which, as is well known, was dissolved forcibly by the Soviet Government. The Paris conference is significant for the common platform adopted by adherents of parties which until now would not have thought of any compromise in their fight against the present régime in Russia. Resolutions were carried to the effect that the actual government is the rule of a minority maintained by means of political terror and strongly opposed by the vast mass of Russian people. Therefore, argued the authors of the resolution, such a government could not and should not be recognized by foreign powers. Any agreement concluded by a foreign power with the Soviet Government would not be considered valid by a future Russian democratic government, and the conference protested against eventual diplomatic transactions of that kind.

On the other hand, the conference demanded the lifting of the blockade in order to show the Russian people that the whole cause of misery and ruin of Russia was not due to its isolation from the outer world but to the destructive policy of the Bolsheviks. The conference condemned sharply the lavishness of the Soviet rulers in granting concessions to foreign capitalists, by which proceeding Russia would become economically enslaved. This, and the squandering of Russian gold, the conference styled as robbery. In spite of having thus declared its strong anti-Bolshevik attitude, the conference, nevertheless, expressed itself against any military intervention in Russia with the support of a foreign power, being under the deep impression of the failures of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, Judinitch and Wrangel.

What Russia Should Be

What, it may be asked, was the political credo of the Paris conference? A resolution unanimously adopted by the conference said that Russia should be a federative, democratic and socialistic republic. The right of self-determination should be accorded to the various nationalities which formed the Tsarist Empire and which declared themselves independent since the accession to power of the Bolsheviks. The independence of those states was to be respected in future within the limits demanded by their democratic parliaments. As soon as Russia has a legal government it would appear desirable to have rapprochement between all the constituencies of former Russia, from the point of view of the solidarity of their political, economic and social interests. This rapprochement, it was thought, could be achieved by means of a federative union, which would safeguard the equality and liberty of its members.

The conference was attended by, among others, such prominent politicians as the Social-Revolutionary, Mr. Avksentiev, and the leaders of the Cadet Party. However, the Cadet circles at Constantinople and Berlin have taken up a critical attitude toward the Paris conference and its program. Mr. Milyukoff, who has been since March 1 the editor-in-chief of the paper "Postjedinia Novosti" (Latest News)—a paper which can now be considered as the official organ of the Cadet circles at Paris—the other day defended his policy against the critics of the Berlin Cadets, who have as their mouthpiece, the organ "Ruili." Mr. Milyukoff has undergone a remarkable evolution during the last year; he has come to realize that the "generals" would only bring more disaster on Russia by their invasions; he now fully appreciates the fact that the recovery of Russia can only be performed by the Russian people itself; he is quite aware of the reactionary policy of General Wrangel.

The second group mentioned, the Moderate Cadets, are afraid of the

term "republic" and seem to have learned nothing. They are pursuing a wavering policy, flirting with the Monarchists, who are comparatively stronger and know exactly what they want; the restoration of Tsardom and the reincorporation of all the independent border states under Russian rule. Neither of these groups is closely connected with recent events at Kronstadt, where the movement seemed not to be influenced from abroad, as is obvious from the rather contradictory and poor information of the Russian émigré press in Paris. The Social-Revolutionaries claim, however, their participation in the risings near Pskov and Novgorod.

In the present gloomy conditions of food and fuel scarcity in Russia a quiet spontaneous action of the working masses against the Communist Government is only natural. In 1917 the revolution was not the work of the Bolsheviks; they merely appeared on the stage when the upheaval was a fait accompli and gathered the ripe harvest. The Social-Revolutionaries and the Cadets being aware of the state of things in Soviet Russia are preparing themselves.

Wise Statesmanship

The rapprochement of the two parties is an act of wise statesmanship. A test of the common sense of the Milyukoff circles can be found in their sympathetic attitude toward the Kronstadt movement, which is assuming, it appears, a pronounced popular character, whereas the organ inspired by the Wrangel party and the more conservative elements, "La Cause Commune" in Paris, shows its profound disappointment with the turn of things and is afraid of the watchword of the Kronstadt sailors, who have proclaimed in their paper, The Kronstadt News, that "we fight for the power of the Soviets, not for the rule of parties. We are opposed to counter-revolution from the Right, as well as from the Left. We aim at freely-elected Soviets, at the union of the workers and the peasants with the working intelligentsia."

In the supreme moment power will pass to the group of men who have self-denial and common sense enough to put away egotistic party interests. Russia will be ruled by those who are able to satisfy the demands of the vast majority of the people—the peasantry and the just claims of the border nations. Russia, it is believed, can only recover if its affairs are directed along the line of compromise between the sane elements of Russian democracy.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT UPON IRISH VICEROY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The comments of the Irish press on the appointment of the new Viceroy are, to say the least, not reassuring. As The Irish Times says, in happier circumstances he would have been given a hearty and unreserved welcome, and the appointment of a Roman Catholic to the post would have been accepted as an omen of new and better relations between the two countries. But unless "sanity and patriotism reform the entire situation during the present month, Lord Edmund Talbot (now Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent) will have the thankless and ridiculous task of summoning one Parliament which will never sit and another which will be dissolved by a large minority of its electorate."

The Times is of the opinion that "if Sinn Féin is successful in capturing the seats in the South and West, Lord Edmund's duty of establishing a Crown Colony government will be a sad gift to Roman Catholic Ireland from her first Roman Catholic Viceroy." The Unionist organ advises a great effort toward peace "before these ill-omened elections are allowed to plunge the country into chaos and to intensify both the government and Nationalist Ireland more strongly than ever in their opposing camps." "If during the next four weeks Irishmen will take their destiny into their own hands, the whole situation may be redeemed."

The Irish Independent says that at present it is much more important to know the new Viceroy's policy than his religion, and that if he hopes for any success in Ireland he must break away from the old beaten track of coercion and repression. In its Sunday edition it says that the general appreciation in England of the appointment demonstrates "how lacking in comprehension of Irish aspirations are those who beguile themselves with the delusion that the appointment of a (Roman) Catholic as the King's representative in Ireland is an effective step toward the solution of the Irish question. It is not on religious grounds that the question of Irish freedom is being fought. The right of self-determination is the matter at issue, and from an Irish point of view the test by which the King's representative will be gauged will not be his religious beliefs, but the extent to which he is prepared to travel with the Irish people along the road which leads to their emancipation."

The Freeman's Journal says the Viceroy is a Roman Catholic who in his long record as a Tory politician has danced as obediently to the Mt of the Orange as Mr. Bonar Law himself. "There is no proof to show that he has even theoretical belief in Irish self-government, which Lord French professed to hold. If Lord Edmund Talbot's (Roman) Catholicism is his only recommendation for his new office, Mr. Lloyd George might as profitably have offered the post to a Protestant street preacher." The Belfast News Letter says that it is only a strong sense of duty that has led the new Viceroy to come to Ireland, and that there is too much reason to fear that the majority of the Roman Catholics of Ireland will not give him the welcome he deserves. The people of Ulster, however, the paper says, will welcome him as the King's representative and as one whose loyalty and patriotism have never been in doubt.

ZAGHLUL PASHA IS MUCH ACCLAIMED

Though Unofficial His Welcome
to Egypt Stopped Business
Both in Alexandria and Cairo

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The return of Said Zaghlul Pasha, the president of the Egyptian delegation, to Egypt was the occasion of some of the most remarkable scenes of popular enthusiasm the country has seen for many years. When it was officially announced that the British Government was desirous of meeting authorized representatives of the Egyptian Government in order to determine the future relations between the two countries, the recently appointed Egyptian Ministry under Adly Pasha Yeghen, which came into power as one of the first steps to that end, lost no time in assuring the country that it would ask the Egyptian delegation to cooperate with it in its negotiations.

Rather unexpectedly, so it would appear, Zaghlul Pasha decided to come to Egypt himself to participate in the preliminary discussions as to determining the policy the Egyptian mission should adopt. This would indicate that he had no intention of abandoning the leading part he has played in the present political activity in spite of his not being included in the Ministry which is charged with dealing with the British Government. Rather, indeed, it may be this fact which has induced him to test the strength of his personal influence. Recent events indicate conditions which may have far-reaching results in Egypt's future.

Unprecedented Crowds

As stated above, his reception was enthusiastic, but it was rather more than this. It was strictly unofficial in so far as the government was concerned, yet it resulted in stopping business entirely in Alexandria on the day of his arrival, and in Cairo when he went to the capital. It necessitated the entire suspension of a slow local train, the service being almost entirely monopolized by special trains bringing various delegations to greet the Pasha. It brought to Alexandria almost unprecedented crowds and the city along the route from the harbor to Claridge's Hotel where he stopped, was lavishly decorated with arches, Venetian masks, festoons and red bunting everywhere. Cairo too is reported to have been as enthusiastic, while every station between the two cities was decorated as profusely as when the Sultan makes state visits.

While unofficial, the government wisely advised not only in interfering as little as possible in the demonstrations but in allowing the people every legitimate facility of expressing their wishes. Thus the police gave the reception committee great assistance in keeping the crowds in order and arranging for the processions, the state railway ran a great many special trains for the occasion, and most government chiefs gave their staff special leave.

Zaghlul's Views

Zaghlul Pasha has lost little time in expressing his views on the present position. In a speech given at a dinner in his honor on the day of his arrival he emphasized most strongly the great need in his opinion in insisting on the complete independence of Egypt and the repudiation of the Milner Report in so far as that essential was not assured unequivocally. His reference to the Adly Ministry was cordial, but the fact that the former Premier, Mohammed Said Pasha, one of the most astute politicians in the country and up to a short time ago a bitter opponent of Zaghlul, was given the seat of honor on Zaghlul's right at the dinner, has a significance which cannot be overlooked, especially in view of the fact that Adly Pasha took office after the publication of the Milner Report.

That important developments are to take place within the next few weeks is certain, but any indulgence in the usual political intrigues, so well known in the past, will be certainly inopportune. In spite of the wave of popular enthusiasm over Zaghlul Pasha's return, it is still possible that the moderate policy advocated by Adly Pasha will be found the best for Egypt.

A most satisfactory feature of the demonstrations has been the good feeling that has prevailed. In spite of there being some of the densest crowds seen, no cases of disorder or hooliganism were seen or reported. Everybody in the crowd seemed very pleased indeed. This was the fundamental characteristic of the proceedings. The reception committee appealed to the people by means of pamphlets to keep good order, and if the self-restraint shown is an earnest of what may be expected of Egyptians in the future the prospects of the success of self-government are thereby considerably brightened.

STIMULATING HOUSE BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa.—The Lourenço Marques municipality recently circulated a scheme for which it will seek legislative sanction with a view to stimulating house construction. The proposals are that a tax equivalent to 6d. per square meter be levied on unfenced and unbuilt-on sites abutting on hardened streets after six months' notice, with an increase to 1s. if the land is unbuild on in the second year. Insured houses burned down must be rebuilt within 18 months under penalty of 1s. 6d. per meter on the site. Wood and iron houses will be allowed in certain parts of the town subject to their being replaced by brick buildings after 10 years, and all property erected within 18 months of the passing of the law will be exempt from the property tax for five years.

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

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(Women's Dresses, Third Floor)

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fashioned of such attractive materials as Canton crepe, georgette and crepe de Chine, in a number of this season's newest and most desirable afternoon and street models

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The assortment affords a wide choice of selection, particularly in handsomely embroidered effects.

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will present a worth-while opportunity for supplying Summer needs at economy price*

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350 pairs, cotton-and-wool
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100 pairs, genuine all-wool; cut and bound separately
per pair, \$13.50 & 21.50

Camping Blankets

300, cotton-and-wool; extra long,
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Comfortables

Figured silkoline, plain border; cotton-filled, each \$4.25

Figured cambric, wool-filled, each 6.50

Figured or plain sateen, wool-filled, each \$8.50

Plain satin messaline of superior quality, with fancy stitching and corded edge; wool-filled, each \$27.50

White Bedspreads

Crinkled dimity, hemmed,
Size 2 x 2 3/4 yards each \$2.00

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Embroidered, scalloped edge,
each \$3.00 & 3.95

Satin-finish, scalloped,
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Size 2 1/2 x 2 3/4 yards each 6.50

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All-linen Damask Table Cloths
(circular design)
each, \$7.75 & 9.75

All-linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen, \$9.75

All-linen Double Satin Damask
Table Cloths
each, \$8.75, 10.50 & 11.50

All-linen Double Satin Damask
Table Napkins
per dozen, \$10.75

Hemstitched Linen Huckaback Towels
(room size)
per doz. \$9.00, 10.50, 12.00 & 13.50

Linen Glass Towels
(words "Glass Cloth" woven-in) with red or blue borders
per dozen, \$5.00

Linen Kitchen Towels
(words "Kitchen Cloth" woven-in) with red borders
per dozen, \$7.50

The Summer Curtains Dep't

will offer

Plain Hemstitched Scrim Curtains
per pair, \$1.25

Imported Cream Madras Curtains
per pair, \$2.75

TOWN PLANNING IS IN GENERAL VOGUE

Developed Practically Throughout World, on Extensive Scale, Subject Is Being Tackled With Gratifying Results

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Incredible as it may seem, it is yet a fact that a subject of such transcendent importance to the well-being of the people as town planning is yet in its infancy. Untold sums of money would have been saved and many other advantages gained, if the question had received adequate attention, say 50 years ago. Italy heads the list of honor in this respect: for it was in 1885 that she first practiced town planning. Two years later Sweden gave the matter attention and Germany came into the field in 1876. From that year various other European countries have recognized the importance of the subject.

It was not until 1909, however, that Great Britain passed the Housing and Town Planning Act. Before that act came into force, the town planning movement had considerably developed along the lines of private garden city companies. The most important result of the activities of these companies was the garden city of Letchworth, which was established in 1903. The growth of the movement in England served as a spur to America, where town planning was soon treated in a practical manner. Then Canada has passed extensive acts starting from 1912 and ending up in 1918. These acts were modeled to a large extent upon the British practice.

An Australian Exception

In a new country like Australia, where the opportunities for scientific town planning were almost limitless, it would be inferred that foresight in constructing the towns and cities would have been used; but in many cases, this has not been so. Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, is a notable exception, however, and the citizens of that beautifully laid out metropolis are under a great obligation to the genius of Colonel Light, the defensible condition of their city. In regard to Sydney another tale has to be told, and Earl Grey said that though he was enchanted with the harbor, Sydney, as a city, must be accepted with reservations.

He added, "Sydney has been allowed to grow up without any plan or system, just as it suited individual interests. No place I have ever visited has had more done for it by nature. I am enthusiastic about your harbor. I cannot, however, pretend to be equally enthusiastic about your city. I admire the energy which has been put into its development, but much of it has been misdirected. If the people of Sydney had secured, as they might have secured, an ideal city, my impression is, nothing could have been better. You wanted to be the capital city of the Commonwealth. There are great advantages in a city of politics being a city of trade, commerce and industry."

Well Founded Criticism

This criticism is well founded and just, and the people of Sydney are now suffering for the lack of foresight and coordinated effort on the part of those who allowed the city to grow up without any definite plan. Some interesting views were also given by Dr. Werner Hegemann, a notable German authority on the subject, when discussing the question, generally, during a visit to the same city just before the war. Dr. Hegemann had been invited by the People's Institute of New York to investigate and report on the work in the largest cities in the United States. He had conducted town planning operations in several cities in America, notably Boston, whence the movement started, Chicago, Washington, Cleveland, San Francisco and others.

In view of this expert's extensive experience of the subject his opinions are valuable. He said, "There are two lessons to be learned from the history of city building and city planning. Firstly, the lack of planning ahead has nearly always proved to be very detrimental to the growth of cities, and to the well-being and especially to the pocketbooks of a city's inhabitants. Secondly, since the needs and ideals of modern city building differ fundamentally from the ideals of past centuries, even the best plans made for modern cities in the past can be adapted to the growth of modern cities only after very material changes. Concerning the first of these facts, little needs to be said. One has only to remember the enormous sum spent in the old cities for the clearing up of congested areas, or for the opening up of streets in built-up sections, or for the belated creation of small playgrounds in our crowded neighborhoods."

The Necessary Foundation

He further stated that rapid transit connections between economically and hygienically developed factories, business districts and pleasant enjoyable homes, plenty of playgrounds, open-air and indoor schools, and public parks, were the logical objects of modern city planning; the necessary foundation on which civic life and civic beauty must rest before anything worthy to find expression in art radiating toward a beautiful, civic center could be developed. He concluded by saying:

"These somewhat utilitarian objects of the new civic art are susceptible of a high grade of development unheard in the plans for the cities of former times. City planning is the science of investigating and achieving these results, and extraordinary efforts and quite a new departure must be

made in order to develop a new type of city, free from the old abuses."

These views show a keen appreciation of the practical and ideal aspects of what Dr. Hegemann so aptly terms the "new civic art."

To Beautify Sydney

In connection with the improvement of Sydney the Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, member of the legislative council of New South Wales, vice-president of the executive council and Minister of Industry, also president of the Australian Town Planning Association, made an interesting statement. He said that when he visited Europe he was so impressed with the schemes to reconstruct portions of the old cities of Rome, Paris and London, that he became forthwith an ardent town planner. He added, "When I returned to Sydney I was elected to the Legislature and the City Council, and in the latter I was associated with a small group of men whose aim was to beautify Sydney. The result was that whole slum areas have been torn down, and magnificent streets, such as Commonwealth Street, Wentworth Avenue, and the widened Oxford Street have been laid out, and the commercial convenience as well as the social amenities of the city of Sydney have been greatly improved."

"When the Labor government of New South Wales decided to enter upon a policy of garden planning and housing I was appointed chairman of the board created, and was one of the planners of Daceyville, which has now been in existence for five years. It has nearly 300 houses and constitutes the first attempt to form, on the lines of the best English examples, a properly planned workmen's suburb."

"Scientific town planning on an extensive scale is now being developed practically throughout the world, and as social betterment and this subject are so closely interwoven, the fact that the question is being faced with such earnestness by experts is most gratifying."

GOVERNMENT TO AID WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Official confirmation of the Ontario government's announcement that \$800,000 would be granted to Western University in this city for new buildings has reached the board of governors in a letter from the Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education. This bears out the recommendation of the royal commission appointed to investigate university finances in the Province, and means that in addition to receiving an annual increased grant from the Province for maintenance, the university here will be able to spend the above-mentioned sum on much needed arts buildings.

The report of the commission called for increased government aid to all the universities of the Province, but when it was presented to the Cabinet for ratification, it was decided that nothing could be done this year on account of maintenance from so many other quarters. The provincial budget called for the usual university grants and a small increase for Western University. Representations were immediately made to the government from this city and the whole western Ontario district, pointing out that Mr. Grant had practically promised that the report of the royal commission allotting \$1,000,000 to London would be carried out and that work had been proceeded with on this understanding. It was shown that without greatly increased aid the university must close, since it would be absolutely bankrupt as a result of the program of extension that had been undertaken.

When these facts were presented to a conference of Cabinet ministers, including the Premier, E. C. Drury, assurance was given that the university could not be allowed to close under any circumstances, and it was decided that the original provisions of the commission's report as they affected London, should be applied, and that the grant of \$800,000 for building should be spread over three years, the first payment to be made next year.

RESEARCH FARM PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario—The proposal to establish a provincial experimental farm in the county of Kent, of which Chatham is the county seat, has met with the approval of Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, and steps to carry the plan to fruition are now being taken. The institution would be for the use of the entire southwestern Ontario peninsula. The establishment of the farm, which will be for experiment and research, will mark a departure in agricultural policy in Ontario. Hitherto experimental work has been centralized, and the result is that specialists in certain sections have not had the advantage of the attention their particular branch of agriculture might require.

Quality in Men's Wear Since 1883

MULLEN AND BLUETT
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GIOTTO'S FRESCO OF DANTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the twenty-eighth of September, 1841, Edward Fitzgerald wrote to Samuel Laurence, the painter: "I wish you would ask at Molteni's or Colnaghi's for a new lithographic print of a head of Dante after a fresco by Giotto, lately discovered in some chapel at Florence. It is the most wonderful head that ever was seen. The Edgeworths had a print in Ireland, got by great interest in Florence



From a drawing by Seymour Kirkup. To The Medical Society, Ltd.
Giotto's portrait of Dante
Discovered in 1840 in the Bargello at Florence

before the legitimate publication, but they tell me it was to be abroad in September. If you can get me a copy, pray do."

In October of the same year he wrote to his lifelong friend, Frederick Tennyson, who lived in Italy, the brother of Alfred Tennyson. "When you are in Florence get to see a fresco portrait of Dante by Giotto, newly discovered in some chapel there; Edgeworth (Maria Edgeworth's brother Frank) saw it and has brought home a print which is, he says, a tolerable copy. . . . The likeness to the common portraits of him . . . is quite evident. All his great poems seem in it like the flower in the bud. He also calls it 'a most awful head,' using the word in its proper meaning of awe-inspiring."

It was at the end of August in this year that Fitzgerald went to Edgeworthstown to stay with Maria Edgeworth and her family, and first saw the Dante portrait, more than a year after the discovery of the fresco, as it was on July 21, 1840, that it was actually unveiled from beneath the coating of whitewash that had hidden it for three centuries, yet neither Frederick Tennyson nor other friends who had been in Italy had apparently mentioned the discovery to him. At that time Florence was a favorite resort of Americans and Englishmen, and it is undoubtedly due to the energetic action of an American, an Englishman, and an Italian, who had been for many years an exile in England, that the discovery was made.

The portrait was believed to be there as it had been mentioned by many writers, including Antonio Pucci and Vasari, who saw it about 1560, but it was only about 20 years before the discovery was made that Canonico Morelli, a distinguished antiquarian, proposed that an attempt should be made to bring it to light. Nothing, however, came of his suggestion. The enthusiasm of the Florentines at the announcement of the discovery resembled that of their ancestors when Borgo Allegri received its name from the rejoicings in sympathy with Cimabue, "L'abbiamo il nostro poeta!" was the universal cry, and for days afterward the Bargello was crowded with a continuous succession of visitors.

Walter Savage Landor published a letter in the Examiner not four months after the event:

"A grand discovery has been made at Florence of some frescoes by Giotto. They exist in a lumber room, formerly the chapel of the Palazzo del Podesta, which became the residence of the Duke of Athens when he took possession of the republic. It was afterward converted into a prison and called the Bargello. In the years preceding the exile of Dante the portrait of that poet was painted on the walls of the chapel, together with Brunetto

Latini, Corso Donati, and other illustrious citizens of the Commonwealth. Serious coats of whitewash had covered them over so that not a vestige was perceptible."

When the palace was converted into a prison, and took the name of the Bargello, the head of the police, the building was maltreated, the arcades and loggia were walled up and turned into cells. The chapel became a "dispensa" or larder and the frescoes hidden under many coats of whitewash, and at one time it was a lumber room for all kinds of rags and rubbish.

It was in 1839 that the three friends, Henry Richard Wilde, the American, Seymour Stocker Kirkup, the English-

and a half, Marini said it was a nail. "It did precisely seem the damage of a nail drawn out," writes Mr. Kirkup. "This hole remained for a year, notwithstanding I prayed that it might be filled up because all who mounted upon the scaffold put their fingers into it, and I feared it would crumble more."

How Kirkup Made His Drawing

It must be remembered that at the time the Bargello was a state prison and there were rules and regulations that were somewhat harrying to enthusiasts like the three adventurers, who were not too pleased that the enterprise had been taken out of their hands. They were entitled to no more consideration than the rest of the public, and this is substantiated by the following account given by Kirkup of the way he obtained a drawing of the fresco as well as a tracing on talc. The drawing was made on the inside of the cover of a copy of the "Convivio," the work of Dante's mature thought. The little book was bound in the Italian way in vellum strapped with cuttings of the skin. At the sale of Kirkup's library in 1871 it was bought by Colonel Gillum, Kirkup's friend, and afterward presented by him to the Museum of Historical Art in the Bargello. Below the drawing are the words "Dipinto da Giotto nel Palazzo del Podesta. Scoperto il 21 di Luglio 1840."

How he obtained this drawing, as well as the tracing that is usually known now as the Arundel print, is best given in his own words:

"I went to the Bargello Chapel along with others of the public and I had that book (the 'Convivio') with some colors in my pocket. For a while I managed to draw, holding the book within my wide felt hat, but by and by the man in charge of the room came up to me and said, 'You know, Signor Barone, the Grand Duke (Leopold II) does not like any copying. I answered, 'I am making some notes, and went on with the work. After a time the man came again and said, 'It is late, Signor Barone, time for me to lock up and go to my dinner. Every one but yourself has gone.' 'You can go. You may lock me in to finish my notes.'"

"As soon as I was alone I wheeled up the stage which had been left by the workmen who removed the plaster, mounted it and took a tracing on this paper (in another place he says tale) so as to obtain the exact outline and precise size. I then replaced the stage and took up my drawing again quite comfortably. So my 'notes' were finished before my gaoler returned from dinner."

According to Colonel Gillum, to whom he gave many further details, after he had made the tracing by stealth he returned to color his sketch and to put in some shading. At the third visit he colored it and at the fourth he finished it. From this tracing and from the drawing in the "Convivio" he made the drawing for Lord Vernon, which was reproduced in 1859 by the Arundel Society. A wrong date is mentioned as the year of the discovery, when it states that it is the "facsimile of a portrait discovered in 1841 in the Bargello Florence from a tracing by Seymour Kirkup Esquire made previously to the restoration of the fresco and now the property of the Right Honble Lord Vernon." The date should be 1840.

The Faded Flower

A lithograph was made from this tracing by Marini, who wrote of the fresco while he was uncovering it. "The head is in profile, much less exaggerated than what we have known hitherto. He (Dante) holds a book in one hand and in the other a flower so faded away that one cannot tell what flower it is. The whole profile is well preserved except where there is a nail hole."

As to the "flower," it was thought they were pomegranates, and Kirkup wrote to Gabriel Rossetti: "The three pomegranates in Giotto's fresco are so uncertain in their appearance from injury and time that I was doubtful about them. . . . They are chipped and much obliterated, and from their seeming a sort of double outline and no shade or color but the yellow drapery on which they are painted I took them for an embroidery on the breast of the figure behind. Some remains of fingers and stalks, however, had led the

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CLEVELAND AIMS TO BE STYLE CENTER

School of Art and Garment Manufacturers Association Cooperating to Compete With Costumers of Other Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A plan for taking art into industry, thus combining the theoretical knowledge of the artist with the practical needs of the manufacturer, was launched recently by the Cleveland School of Art, in cooperation with the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers Association. Since the city of Cleveland is the second largest center for the manufacture of women's garments in the United States, there is, it is believed, a basis for the aim to make it one of the world's style centers.

The recent opening of a practical course in costume design inaugurated the program as developed by Dean Henry Turner Bailey of the Cleveland School of Art. The 50 designers enrolled are all employed to turn out salable garments in the 40 garment houses in the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers Association.

A library of books and plates on costume design, a travel fund to enable designers to visit the old world's style centers, and a public costume exhibit to arouse local interest in Cleveland as a style center are other projects now under way. By instructing the garment designers in the artistic ideas underlying their profession, and by showing them how to make practical application of historic and peasant source information, it is anticipated that they will produce original styles more adaptable to American women than reproductions from foreign importations.

"The theoretical must be infused with the practical," Dean Bailey told the designers recently when he secured their support. "By just so much it is true that the practical cannot grow without being infused with the ideal."

Every Saturday afternoon the designers assemble in the John Huntington Polytechnic Institute on Prospect Avenue to participate in the problem lessons on anatomy, color harmony, and effective line, conducted by authorities. George William Eggers, director of the Chicago Art Institute, is lecturing at present on the human form as the basis of costume design. M. D. C. Crawford of the Brooklyn Museum, Ruth Reeves, a designer on the staff of Women's Wear, a trade daily in the garment industry, and Otto F. Ege of the Cleveland School of Art are on the program.

Arrangements are under way for a costume exhibit here in June next to which three studios will be devoted. In one live models will pose in gowns representing a century of Cleveland costume—1820 to 1920. The old families of the city are divulging hidden treasures for the event. In another, a display of color in garment material, embroideries and silks, will be gathered together. In the third, just 20 inches high, will be costumes to show the costumes of all periods in the world's history. Among the collection are 50 brides. Tableaux and costume plays will be given.

GREETINGS TO TOURISTS

Hamburger's extends a hearty welcome to visitors to Los Angeles and invites you to make extensive use of the

Hamburger
Information Bureau

conveniently located on the Main Floor, where all data concerning Southern California—and information regarding the city's leading hotels, churches, principal buildings, excursion trips and places of amusement will gladly be given. (Complete set of Pacific Electric Time Tables may be had for the asking.)

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RELAXING CREDITS
LOWER MONEY RATE

Drop in Discount Charge by Third City in United States Federal Reserve System Follows Step of Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In announcing the lowering of the discount rate in Atlanta, W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, called attention to the fact that this is the third city where the rate had been lowered from 7 per cent, indicating that the emergency which had justified so high a rate had passed. The old rate in Atlanta was only 5 1/2 per cent on member bank notes secured by government obligations, but the rate on commercial paper was 7 per cent. A flat rate of 6 per cent is charged on all paper beginning with Friday, the same as in Boston and in New York. Seven per cent is still being charged in Minneapolis, Chicago, and Dallas, but the prospects are favorable for a reduction in those banks also.

Action in Other Nations

Relaxation of credit is apparent in other parts of the world where the liquidating and deflationary progress heretofore has been visible only in wholesale prices for commodities. Six countries have reduced their bank rates since the first of the year. They are United States, England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and India. The order in which the change occurred is shown as follows: Australia 6 per cent, Switzerland 4 1/2, London 6 1/2, Stockholm 6 1/2, Copenhagen 6 1/2, New York 6 1/2.

Bank rates of principal countries of the world range from 4 1/2 per cent to 9 per cent. The lowest rates are enjoyed by Holland and Switzerland, both 4 1/2 per cent. Finland has the highest rate, the Helsinki bank rate being 9 per cent. The next highest is Tokyo, Japan, with an 8 per cent rate. While there has been some talk recently about a change in the Bank of France rate, there are many who feel that as the Paris rate is now 6 per cent, to which figure it was raised a little more than a year ago, which is lower than New York and London, there will be no change for the time being.

Charts Show Improvements

Charts which have been compiled for the Federal Reserve Board show graphically how the financial condition has improved within the last few months—and the reductions in discount rates are due solely to this, it was said by Governor Harding, and not to the clamor that has been raised for a reduction regardless of the status of the banks in the Federal Reserve System. When still further improvement justifies it, rates will again be lowered for the same reason and not as indicating a change in the policy of the Federal Reserve Board. The charts show that at the peak of the credit last November there were assets amounting to \$3,450,000,000. These had declined to \$2,450,000,000 by the last of April. Federal reserve notes decreased from \$3,400,000,000 to \$2,800,000,000 and the liquidation is continuing. At the same time the gold reserve has been steadily growing. In February of 1920 it was \$2,000,000,000 and it is now \$2,500,000,000. If the present tendency of liquidation on the one hand and increase in gold reserves continues at the same time, they will practically have reached a common point, as shown by the chart, which means that the banks of the country will be in a better condition than they have been at any time in several years and that this will form the foundation for more prosperous conditions generally.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Combined resources of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 900 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES

Gold reserves—

May 4 Apr 27 May 7

Coin and cts. 284,244 247,946 172,889

Settlement fund 482,200 483,319 392,761

Gold with for age 112,781

Ttl hld by bank 844,444 834,165 678,215

With F.R. agent 1,218,097 1,317,880 1,121,811

Redemption fund 170,237 182,844 148,050

Ttl gold reserve 2,342,258 2,317,569 1,941,580

Leg. tend. silv. etc. 176,540 187,194 134,507

Total reserves 2,518,808 2,504,763 2,076,087

U.S. Clts. of Ind.—

U.S. Govt bonds 25,689 26,690 26,796

U.S. Vict. notes 19 19 63

U.S. Clts. of Ind.—

3-yr cert. (Pittman Act) 239,375 239,375 239,375

Out. cert. of Ind. 1,000 2,708 13,662

Ttl. out. cert. 1,000 2,708 13,662

Unsettled funds 524,451 519,828 704,490

All other resources 12,430 11,878 6,734

Total resources 3,416,412 3,404,480 3,026,229

U.S. Clts. of Ind.—

Capital paid in 101,881 101,225 92,836

Surplus fund 282,026 282,026 150,120

Govt deposits 23,609 26,872 22,427

Due to members 1,471,004 1,454,718 1,818,615

Other deposits 54,428 23,207 84,284

Total deposits 1,728,941 1,728,939 1,925,335

F.R. notes in circ.

U.S. Clts. of Ind.—

U.S. Govt bonds 25,689 26,690 26,796

U.S. Vict. notes 19 19 63

STATE OF BUSINESS
IN INDIA REPORTED

Commerce at Standstill and Future Activity Must Be Done on Immediate Delivery Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Business conditions in India are described in a communication received by the American Manufacturers Export Association from the Indian Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, correspondents of the association. The letter reads in part:

"Business in India, as everywhere else, is almost at a standstill. The adverse exchange and the congested market have produced a period of liquidation throughout India. New orders are not being placed. On the other hand, orders have been canceled wherever possible, and yet the warehouses and even ships in the harbor are jammed with unwelcome merchandise.

"Future business with India must be done on an immediate delivery basis from stock on hand; also on a cash basis, and those who hold large stocks in India at the present time are sure to be benefited. This creates a situation where American manufacturers will be under the necessity of forwarding their goods on consignment to India.

"It is certain that the period of liquidation in India must end. Then will come a period of little money but of strong demand for goods subject to immediate delivery."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Census Bureau announces that of 6,449,242 farms in the United States, 3,924,851 are operated by owners, 68,512 by managers, and 2,455,879 by tenants.

Definite announcement has been made in London of the sale by the Canadian Pacific Railroad of \$800,000, 4 per cent debentures at a price to yield 6.6 per cent.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Company has sold to a Chicago syndicate 10,000,000 of first mortgage 7 per cent bonds.

The total volume of trade for the port of Dalen (Daly), China, in 1910 was 14,000,000 Hong Kong taels. In 1920 the aggregate value of Dalen's trade was 188,000,000 Hong Kong taels. There is every indication that future developments will continue on an ascending scale.

The Canadian House of Commons has voted \$5,000,000 for the completion of the Welland Canal, despite opposition on the ground that the waterway would be more beneficial to the United States than to Canada.

Hamburg (Germany) port activity is 50 per cent of normal. Arrivals in April were 609 vessels with a total of 653,297 tons, compared with 1201 vessels and 1,300,000 tons in April, 1913.

The British floating debt increased \$14,701,000 during April, now standing at \$1,290,031,000. Treasury bills outstanding increased from \$1,091,405,000 on April 23 to \$1,099,712,000 April 30.

Liaoning is the center of the Manchurian silk industry. Annually \$10,000,000 worth of cocoons are exported, mostly to Japan, but a large proportion are shipped from Antung to the Chefoo plantations in Shantung.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U.S. Lib 3 1/2% 89.10 88.70

U.S. Lib 1st 4% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 2d 4% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 1st 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 2d 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 3d 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 4th 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 5th 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

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U.S. Lib 33rd 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 34th 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 35th 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 36th 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 37th 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

U.S. Lib 38th 4 1/2% 87.50 87.50

SCOTTISH WOOLEN
TRADE CONDITIONS

Gradual Reduction in Machinery Running and More Unemployment Does Not Reflect Very Encouraging Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland.—The Scottish textile industries are in such a condition at the present time that little ground can be found for the views of the few optimists who have been forecasting better things in the near future. As indicated in previous articles, the conditions will be even worse before they are better. Indeed, this view is being only too well fulfilled now, and the coming months may witness more unemployment, especially in the tweed trade, than has been the case for several decades.

Tweed manufacturers who, up till a short time ago, were mostly well placed in regard to work are now all experiencing the greatest difficulty in giving employment to their workers. The situation having become a great deal worse since last report. There is a gradual reduction in the amount of machinery that is being kept going, and before long even the larger concerns with good connections in many parts will be hard pushed to give even limited employment. Every week adds to the number of unemployed. Where factories are not closed altogether the working hours are now much reduced.

Those firms who are working on the last of their spring orders have not sufficient left to fill the looms, and the situation is not improved by merchants intimating that they would like to cancel the balance of their contracts, or that they should be held over, and while the latter course may be agreed to it is obvious that such delayed deliveries cannot be of much use for this season's trade, so that they have apparently more goods on hand yet than they expect to dispose of during the summer. The goods for next winter are also being put in hand, and the selections for that season are disappointing in bulk. There was no expectation that there would be a big demand for plain styles, and the quantity of fancier makes and novelties is not so great as the most sanguine expected, although the prevailing view is that the fancier tweeds will have the better sale.

Preparing for 1922

The patterns for the spring trade of 1922 are now being prepared, but it will be some months hence before any orders received can be put in the looms, and it is problematical as to whether the volume of business arising therefrom will be such as to materially affect the question of employment. The fact that some merchants have recently been asking for certain pieces goods previously laid aside on their account, cannot be regarded as pointing to a trade revival. Manufacturers have still stocks on hand from which copious supplies can be drawn without having recourse to the looms. Until these stocks are more substantially depleted there is little chance of additional machinery being put in motion. Several orders have been placed by overseas buyers who have visited the British Industries Fair. The quality of Scottish tweeds is now well enough recognized, probably, as a result of the extensive advertising of the Scottish Woollen Trade Association, which is not a trading concern, but whose mark on the finished fabrics is a guarantee of the genuine article. Besides, these goods are being bought just now at favorable prices, but the orders will not do much, if anything, to increase employment as they can be largely supplied from stock. There has lately been a marked falling off in the volume of business for South America, and also in the demand for the South African markets, and there is very little doing with the colonies or the United States of America.

Some Orders Increase

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers have been receiving more orders for the spring and summer trade, and factories that were only being run from two to three days a week are now running the fine frame sections 4 p. m. so that prompt delivery may be given. There is no bulk, however, about these orders, and the heavy frame sections are idle altogether. It has to be remembered that merchants did not do well last summer in the way of disposing of light underwear, owing to the unsuitable weather conditions. Many of them, however, got rid of large quantities of the heavier makes during the extensive sales in the fall of the year, and it is hoped this will facilitate the ordering for next winter. It will not be surprising, however, if merchants hold off until the last moment, because their financial position does not yet warrant them ordering freely.

Yarns have certainly come down in price by several shillings a pound, which is not to be wondered at when some wools can be bought cheaper than was the case in 1914 but while labor and other charges remain at their present high level there cannot be that fall in the price of the manufactured article, whether in tweeds or hosiery, that is necessary to bring about greater buying on the part of the general public. The agitators who want the high wages to continue are those who would not relax the allowable trade union regulations to allow of greater production when the boom was on in the hosiery trade, but preferred to encourage the suicidal "canny" policy. It would have been

CANADA REPORTS
EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports and Imports for the Year Ending March 31 Totalled \$2,450,553,175 or \$100,000,000 in Excess of Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The fiscal year that ended on March 31 was for Canada a very satisfactory period in external trade. The grand total was \$2,450,553,175, the second largest in the country's history, and approximately \$100,000,000 in excess of that for 1919-20.

The exports were valued at \$1,210,428,114 and the imports at \$1,064,516,169. On the year there was a decrease in exports of \$76,000,000 as compared with the preceding period, this having been brought about through a falling off to the extent of \$83,000,000 during the last three months of the year. The imports were \$176,000,000 greater than for the preceding period.

Taking into account the marked decline in prices especially of farm products, which constitute so large a portion of Canada's total trade, the decline in exports was manifestly not due to a reduced volume of outgoing products. On the contrary, viewed from this standpoint, the trade of the year must be considered quite satisfactory. There has been a marked increase in shipments to the United States, due very largely to the desire to take advantage of the premium on American funds. Exports to the United Kingdom, and Europe generally, have shown a marked decline, and the same may be said of overseas trade generally.

Foods Led Exports

Agricultural products, mostly foods, led the exports with about \$490,000,000, being equal to fully 35 per cent of the total. The largest part of this was grain, reflecting the large crop of last year. Wood and wood products came second, with a total of \$235,000,000, the greater part of which was for pulp and paper, the gain over the preceding year having been \$72,000,000. There was a marked falling off in the exports of animals and animal products, these having gone from approximately \$320,000,000 in 1919-20 to approximately \$190,000,000.

Iron and steel led the imports with \$245,000,000, textiles and fiber products being second with \$245,000,000. It may be noted that the latter classification had a long lead on all others in 1919-20. The gain of \$61,000,000 in iron and steel during the year was due to the greater demand for products used in industrial development and is a hopeful sign. Imports of nonmetallic minerals and their products, which amounted to \$206,000,000, or \$55,000,000 over those for the preceding year, may be attributed to the much heavier buying of coal. Approximately \$170,000,000 of agricultural products, mostly foods, were imported, which shows the extent to which Canada still draws certain food products from abroad. The free imports bore a much lower ratio to the dutiable imports than during the preceding 12 months, being but \$392,597,496, compared with \$847,527,580.

Expansion Since War

The rapid expansion of Canadian trade since the outbreak of the great war may be seen in the fact that whereas the total trade for the year ending March, 1914, was \$1,078,894,368, for the year just closed it was \$2,450,553,175. Only in 1917-18, when Europe was taking almost everything at high prices, has the total been larger, when it reached \$2,548,718,538.

The total exports underwent a remarkable expansion during the 1914-21 period, having gone from \$465,437,224 to \$1,210,428,114. Much is said of the growth of imports, but whereas during these years imports doubled, the value of exports nearly trebled. The surprising feature is that in spite of prices, exports still remain as high as they are, which is an indication of the strong demand for Canadian products.

The present trend of trade is well indicated by the returns for March, which show a decrease of \$50,000,000 in imports, as compared with the same month last year, and a decrease of \$29,000,000 in total exports. On the comparative total figures for these respective months the decline was equal to 30 per cent. The result may be attributed to declining prices and to reduced purchasing power.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States this week ended April 30 was 1,297,940 barrels, compared with 1,287,195 barrels for the week ended April 23.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

Thurs. Changes from

20 rails 73.99 +1.48 75.44

20 industrials 80.08 +.42 84.17

20 coppers 28.44 +.28 36.99

20 rails 73.99 +1.48 75.44

20 industrials 80.08 +.42 84.17

20 coppers 28.44 +.28 36.99

20 rails 73.99 +1.48 75.44

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS GROWING
AT UNIVERSITIES

This Year's Intercollegiate Championship Tournament Expected to Be the Biggest Ever Held—Major Sport at 10 Colleges

NEW YORK, New York.—The University of Texas is the latest college to recognize lawn tennis as a major sport, notice of this action having just been sent to J. S. Myrick, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, by J. B. Adams Jr., of Dallas, Texas, delegate for the southwestern section. This action is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that the University of Texas was represented in the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championship of 1920 for the first time and did surprisingly well, even though its team was not accustomed to playing on grass.

Preparatory to making this year's intercollegiate championship the greatest event of its kind, the national association has been in correspondence with the leading colleges and universities of the United States to learn the exact status of tennis at present. As a result of this inquiry it appears that tennis is now a major sport at the universities of Texas, Utah, Washington, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Colorado, Leland Stanford Junior, and Wesleyan.

In addition to the 10 named it has a status approximating that of a major sport at some of the most important universities. Harvard, for instance, awards the straight "H" to the winners of the intercollegiate championship in singles or doubles, whereas the insignia customarily awarded in the minor sports is the "H" with the initials of the branch of athletics grouped with it. A similar policy is followed at Princeton, and, in addition, Princeton has recommended award of the letter of the team defeating Harvard or Yale.

"Correspondence with the athletic directors of the most important colleges in the country shows that much attention is being devoted to tennis," said W. M. Washburn, chairman of the national association's intercollegiate committee, in commenting upon the results of the inquiry. "We find that the decision to recognize tennis as a major sport rests generally with the undergraduate body, and it is somewhat surprising to see that in the middle west and far west, where the game is much younger than at the Atlantic seaboard, it seems to have gained a remarkably strong hold upon the student body. In view of the fact that 10 universities have already established it as a major sport, it seems reasonable to believe that it is only a question of time before this is true of most of the colleges in the country."

"The most significant fact brought out in our correspondence is the large number of tennis courts either under construction or planned to be built at many colleges. Pennsylvania State College, for instance, laid out 20 courts last spring. Yale has plans for about 60 to be built near the Bowl. Ohio State University will have between 80 and 100 courts at the new Ohio field. University of Nebraska is putting in 30 new courts and hopes to have 50 within a comparatively short time. The University of Wisconsin is constructing 20 new courts this spring. This provision for the growth of the game shows the extent to which it is claiming the attention of the colleges, and indicates a development for the future surpassing anything that had been anticipated to date."

DEAN AND KENDALL
IN TIE FOR MEDAL

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey.—Playing under very adverse conditions, Capt. J. S. Dean of the Princeton University golf team and P. W. Kendall of the Deal Golf Club tied for the qualifying round medal in the open tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood Thursday with cards of 86. They were also the only players who finished with cards better than 90.

Dean furnished the best golf of the day when he made the last nine holes in 38. The Princeton captain did not do very well over the outward journey as his driving was not very straight. Coming home he had a 3 at the twelfth and a 2 at the fifteenth. The cards of those who qualified for the first division of match play follow:

J. S. Dean, Princeton	41	25	56
P. W. Kendall, Deal	42	26	58
J. G. McMahon Jr., Sleepy Hollow	45	40	60
G. C. Dixon Jr., National	42	48	60
C. N. Phillips, Atlantic City	44	44	60
N. E. Sprague, Inwood	47	45	62
C. L. Maxwell, Trenton	46	48	62
P. A. Frost, Deal	47	47	62
P. S. P. Randolph Jr., Lakewood	46	48	64
W. T. Gottlieb, Scottish-American	46	48	64
J. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood	48	47	65
Arthur Tate, Oakhill	48	52	68
F. C. Hall, Metairie	47	49	68
Ellis Adams, Essex Court	51	46	67
T. J. Tunia Jr., Pinehurst	51	46	67
H. V. Garrity, Ashbury Park	48	49	67

BRAZIL READY FOR
SWIMMING STARS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—With the approach of the South American Olympic games, which are to be held here next September, athletes in the United States are beginning to take more and more interest in the sports of this country, and it is expected that there will be a number of those from that country, as well as other countries all over the world, coming here for the competition.

One of the leading sports is swimming, and while Brazilian swimmers realize that they will be called upon

to meet swimmers who are now holding world championships as well as records, they believe that they will make a good showing in this section of the games and are ready for the competition. Jorge Mattos, who is the holder of all South American swimming records in the 100-meter dash, will be a leading candidate for Olympic honors, and it is believed here that he will furnish worthy competition for such stars as D. P. Kahanamoku and Norman Ross, the wonderful swimmers of the United States.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS
CHICAGO, 8 TO 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	13	6	.684
Washington	11	7	.611
Detroit	11	8	.579
New York	7	7	.500
Boston	6	7	.462
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
St. Louis	6	11	.353
Chicago	5	10	.333

CLEVELAND 8, CHICAGO 0
NEW YORK 9, WASHINGTON 2
DETROIT 11, ST. LOUIS 7
PHILADELPHIA 16, BOSTON 6

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia
New York at Washington
Chicago at Cleveland
Detroit at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Four games were played in the American Baseball League yesterday. Philadelphia defeated the Boston Red Sox by 10 to 6. E. G. Myers, Boston pitcher, was driven from the box in the fourth inning by the Athletics. The New York Highlanders, making 18 hits, won yesterday's game from Washington, 9 to 2. G. H. Ruth scored his seventh home run of the season in the third inning, and tied the record with G. L. Kelly of the New York Giants. Stanley Coveleskie held the Chicago White Sox to six scattered hits and Cleveland captured the second game of the series by 8 to 0. The Cleveland Champions took advantage of Joseph Morris and made 11 hits during the game. W. L. Gardner made a home run in the third inning. St. Louis used five pitchers, but failed to check the Detroit Tigers, who won yesterday's game by 11 to 7. Detroit made 17 hits to St. Louis' 13.

CLEVELAND IS WINNER
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Stanley Coveleskie held the Chicago White Sox to six scattered hits and Cleveland won the second game of the series, 8 to 0. The White Sox were unable to find the American Champions' pitching star for more than one hit in any one inning, while the champions took advantage of Joseph Morris and made 11 hits. W. L. Gardner connecting for a home run in the third inning. The score by innings:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	2	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Morris and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Owens.
DETROIT WINS, 11 TO 7
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Five St. Louis pitchers failed to check the Detroit Tigers, who won yesterday's game, 11 to 7. The score by innings:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	11	3	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	4	3

Batteries—Sutherland, Leonard and Bauser; DeBerry, Sothoron, Kolp, Burwell, Cullip and Severed. Billings. Umpires—Evans and Hidebrand.

PHILADELPHIA WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A Philadelphia rally in the eighth inning, which yielded four runs, defeated the Boston Red Sox by a score of 10 to 6. The Athletics drove E. G. Myers, the Boston pitcher, from the box in the fourth inning. The score by innings:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	10	11	11	2	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	6	1	1

Batteries—Rommel, Hasty, Keefe, Harris and Perkins; Myers, Russell and Ruel. Umpires—Morality and Connolly.

NEW YORK WINS, 9 TO 2

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The New York Highlanders made 18 hits and won yesterday's game from Washington, 9 to 2. G. H. Ruth drove out his seventh home run of the season in the third inning, tying the record of G. L. Kelly of the New York Giants. The score by innings:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	10	11	11	2	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	5	2

Batteries—Mays and Hoffman; Erickson, Acosta, Shaw and Gharriy. Umpires—Wilson, Dineen and Nallin.

HOLD EXHIBITION
TENNIS MATCHES

Davis Cup Championship Team
Played a Series on the White House Courts Yesterday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—W. T. Tilden, 2d, world tennis champion, and three other tennis players of international fame, played exhibition matches on the White House tennis court yesterday afternoon in the presence of the President and Mrs. Harding, C. E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and a representative gathering of official Washington. It was the first time such a match had been played on the White House courts.

The players, in addition to Tilden, were R. N. Williams 2nd, a world's double champion; W. F. Johnson, foremost exponent of the chop stroke, and W. M. Washburn, an amateur expert.

Tilden carried off the honors in the singles against Williams, winning the set by the score of 6-5.

In the doubles, best two out of three, W. M. Washburn and Williams paired against Tilden and Johnson, the former winning by scores of 6-1 and 6-3. The matches by points:

Washburn and Williams	4 4 0 9 4	29-6
Tilden and Johnson	1 2 4 7 2	20-1
Washburn and Williams	4 4 3 2 4	30-6
Tilden and Johnson	2 2 5 0 4	21-3

G. B. Christian Jr., secretary of the President, assisted by President Harding, who is himself a tennis player, acted as referees.

The players met the President this morning. J. S. Myrick, president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association; Samuel Hardy, who was captain-manager of the Davis Cup team, which went to England for the preliminaries and to Australia for the successful challenge round, and D. F. Davis, donor of the famous trophy, were others in the party, which, guided by A. Y. Leech Jr., vice-president of Columbia Country Club, and one of the leaders in American tennis, called at the White House.

Williams and Washburn will stay over for a match at Chevy Chase Club tomorrow afternoon, but Tilden and Johnson will not be able to remain. Tilden sails next Friday for Europe, to defend his world title at Wimbledon and to play in France.

PITTSBURGH STILL
LEADS THE NATIONAL

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	15	3	.833
Brooklyn	12	6	.667
New York	11	6	.647
Chicago	8	8	.500
Cincinnati	8	12	.400
Boston	7	12	.368
Philadelphia	5	11	.313
St. Louis	3	11	.214

RESULTS FRIDAY
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 6
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 7
Brooklyn at New York (postponed)
Philadelphia at Boston (postponed)

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston
Brooklyn at New York
Cincinnati at Chicago
St. Louis at Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Two games were played in the National Baseball League yesterday. The Brooklyn at New York and the Philadelphia at Boston games were postponed. Pittsburgh won the fifteenth game of the season yesterday when they defeated St. Louis by 10 to 6. St. Louis used four pitchers to Pittsburgh's three. The Chicago Cubs won a close game from the Cincinnati Reds when they scored a run in the latter part of the ninth inning. Chicago led until the eighth inning when J. L. Vaughn was forced from the pitcher's box. The final score stood 8 to 7.

PITTSBURGH WINS AGAIN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Pittsburgh continued winning games, taking yesterday's contest from St. Louis, 10 to 6. Pittsburgh hit four St. Louis pitchers for 16 safe drives. The score by innings:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	10	11	1	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	1	1

Batteries—Hamilton, Ponder, Zinn and Schmidt; Goodwin, Haines, Doak, North and Clemens, Dillhoefer. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CHICAGO IS WINNER, 8 TO 7

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago Cubs won yesterday's game from Cincinnati by scoring a run in the last of the ninth. The Cubs led until the eighth, when the Reds drove J. L. Vaughn from the box, scoring three runs. The score by innings:

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	1	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	2	2

Batteries—Vaughn, Martin and Kilfinger; Marquard, Napier, Colombe and Hargrave. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

TWO BELFAST CITY
CUP-TIES ARE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland.—There were two important Belfast City Association Football Cup-ties on April 16, Glenavon coming from Lurgan to play Linfield at Belfast, there to participate in a goalless game, and Cliftonville defeating Distillery by the only goal scored. Both Glenavon and Linfield were fully represented; but it could hardly be said that the game in which they took part was a good one. Indeed, all through it was a case of the

defense of each side being superior to the opposing attack.

The result finished Linfield as far as the Belfast City Cup was concerned, and the issue thus seemed to lie between Glenavon, the Irish Cup holders, and Glenavon. The former side was not playing on April 16.

As mentioned, Cliftonville encountered Distillery at Cliftonville and, as the result of a strenuous game, won by a solitary goal, registered by Harold Risk, an international player. This was the Cliftonville men's first victory, and first goal, in this cup competition; but they are undoubtedly a far better team than the previous scores have indicated.

LACROSSE COACH
HAS GOOD SQUAD

More Football Players Are Taking Up This Sport at the Cornell University This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ITHACA, New York.—The Cornell University lacrosse squad is squaring away for the coming intercollegiate league games. Steady improvement since the return from the southern trip has marked the work of Coach Nicholas Bawf's protégés, though the team slumped somewhat in the College game of April 23, the best they could do being a tie at 3 to 3.

After six weeks' experimentation Coach Bawf has quite decided as to the personnel of the team in the coming matches with Yale, Harvard, Hobart and Syracuse. It is a noticeable development of lacrosse here that more and more football players are taking it up. In fact, they are being encouraged to do so by Football Coach Gilmour Dobie, who believes that lacrosse is a great game for developing speed, endurance and agility. Some ten or twelve varsity squad football players, including several letter men, are out with the lacrosse squad this year, and some of them have won positions on the varsity.

The strongest lineup that Coach Bawf has put forth so far follows:

Goal, S. G. Wight '22; point, W. P. Kanuss '22; co-point, P. G. Wellenbaum '22; first defense, H. R. Kay '22; second defense, W. D. P. Carey '22; third defense, B. A. Cunningham '21; center, W. L. Malone '22; third attack, I. B. Baugher '21; second attack, Capt. H. L. Taylor '21; H. P. Boyworth '22; outside home, H. B. Herrmann '21.

Knauss and Carey are varsity football players, the former playing left tackle last fall and the latter quarter and fullback. Kay was a substitute tackle, and Baugher, Cunningham and Bosworth second-string backs.

Of the games so far played, Cornell lost to Pennsylvania 2 to 1 and Annapolis 15 to 2, won from University of Maryland 12 to 1 and Swarthmore College 1 to 0, and tied Colgate University 3 to 3. The remaining games definitely scheduled are with Yale at New Haven May 14, Harvard at Cambridge May 16, Hobart at Geneva May 24 and Syracuse at Ithaca May 28.

FLORIDA CLOSES
A GOOD SEASON

University Baseball Team Does Splendidly in Southern Intercollegiate Games This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GAINESVILLE, Florida.—The baseball season at the University of Florida has closed and the team has made a good showing among southern universities, winning from such strong teams as Virginia Military Institute, United States Infantry School, Furman, and Mercer, and losing close contests to such reputable nines as Yale University, Washington and Lee, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, North Carolina, and Mercer.

The team was particularly strong at the bat. Seven members hit above .300 and almost all games were played on the road. The club's average was .298. Capt. W. G. Ward has been mentioned as the best college catcher in Southern Intercollegiate Association territory.

These men received the coveted "F." These included: G. W. Hartman '21 of Pensacola, J. W. Liddon '21 of Marianna, and J. W. Wallace '23 of Williston, pitchers; W. G. Ward '23 of Miami and J. S. White '23 of Gainesville, catchers; S. P. Roach '23 of High Springs, first base; E. S. Blake '23 of Chipley, second base; M. H. Bracken '24 of West Palm Beach, third base; W. M. Madison '21 of Jacksonville, shortstop; W. G. Wells '21 of City Point, T. H. Carlton '23 of Wauchula, and H. L. Gray '23 of Gainesville, outfield; W. D. Mahannah '23 of Ft. Lauderdale, utility.

The 1922 team will be coached and managed by L. C. Richbourg, now a member of the New York Giants.

AMERICAN TEAM WINS AGAIN

LONDON, England.—In its first polo game on the Hurlingham Field, the United States polo team, composed of E. Stoddard, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., J. W. Webb, and Devereux Milburn, won Thursday by a score of 14 goals to 1 over the Hurlingham team, comprising Capt. A. H. Williams, William Balding, Harry Rich, and the Argentine poloist, Trallin.

BOYNTON AGAIN HONORED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—B. L. Boynton '20 has received further honors, in addition to the football and baseball captaincies, at Williams College, being selected first president of the newly organized Varsity Club here. Membership is limited to Williams men who have won their "W" in sports.

HULL KINGSTON
ROVERS LEAD

Hull, Halifax, and Wigan Other Leading Teams in Northern Rugby Football Union

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL
LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	D	Pts	For	Agst	Per
Hull K. R.	24	7	1	482	223	74.56	74.56
Hull	26	9	1	694	249	74.28	74.28
Halifax	27	10	0	486	169	72.97	72.97
Wigan	28	9	1	435	212	71.31	71.31
Swinton	20	11	1	266	228	64.06	64.06
Dewsbury	19	12	1	234	220	62.12	62.12
Leeds	19	12	1	352	195	60.93	60.93
York	17	11	1	238	213	60.34	60.34
Broughton	15	11	1	278	161	55.83	55.83
St. Helens	15	12	1	278	168	55.44	55.44
Warrington	17	14	2	289	281	54.54	54.54
Rochdale H.	17	14	2	284	308	54.54	54.54
Widnes	14	12	0	312	251	55.15	55.15
Barrow	16	15	0	312	354	51.62	51.62
Huddersfield	17	16	2	353	284	51.45	51.45
Batley	15	15	1	286	227	50.90	50.90
S. Helens	13	16	0	244	246	48.32	48.32
Walsley	12	1	278	168	55.44	55.44	
Oldham	12	17	3	253	223	48.12	48.12
Leigh	10	18	3	165	301	37.09	37.09
Tranmere	8	21	1	155	397	30.60	30.60
Hunsley	8	22	1	180	285	37.41	37.41
Bradford N.	6	25	1	178	617	20.31	20.31
Kelley	5	28	0	155	653	15.18	15.18
Salford	2	28	2	92	428	10.00	10.00

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England.—The first four positions in the Northern Rugby Football Union League standing did not undergo much change as a result of games played April 9. Hull Kingston Rovers held the premier place, despite the defeat of the Rovers at Dewsbury on April 9, and the difficulty experienced by Wigan in gaining a last-minute victory at Wigan on the same date.

Dewsbury accomplished a good performance when defeating the league leaders by 7 points to 6. The winners were superior in every department, and especially so, forward. Both teams lacked the services of some of their regular players, but the effectiveness of the Dewsbury play was not handicapped much in consequence, the victory being fully deserved. Leigh's victory over Swinton was gained as a result of clever running and passing, the winners' backs opening the game out with great skill. T. Clarkson, the Leigh fullback, played faultlessly, and was instrumental in saving his forwards much work by his clever touch-kicking. The Swinton center three-quarters spoiled much good work by kicking in the face of a high wind.

Splendid team work brought Barrow their second victory of the season, over Leeds, by 5 to 0. Effective tackling by both teams prevented an open display, but this did not detract in any way from the game, which was full of interest throughout. Halifax and Rochdale Hornets both fielded depleted teams, but played good football under difficult conditions, the ground being very slippery. An 18-to-5 win for Halifax was the result, this being fully earned. J. C. Stacey and Frank Todd were outstanding players on the winning side. Batley pressed Wigan hard at Wigan, and lost by only 1 point, 11 to 10. The better play was certainly shown by the losers, who led until one minute before the close, when S. G. Jerram drop-kicked a goal, putting his side 1 point in front.

Carte played

*The Exclusive Specialty House
...for Feminine Apparel...*

**THE VOGUE
WOMEN'S WEAR**

THE HOME FORUM

The Breeze Has Come at Last

The breeze has come at last. The day was long; And in the lustrous air the dark bats fly; And hark! it is the reapers passing by. I hear the burden of their peaceful song. A voice intones; and swift the answering throng. Take up the theme and build the harmony; The music swells and soars into the sky. And dies away intense, and clear and strong.

—Maurice Barings.

The Old City Wall of London

If I say that there is a length of one hundred and twenty feet of the old City Wall of London still upright, much of it Roman work, rising to a height of no less than thirty-five feet—the height of the third floor of a City house—I expect to be accused of romancing. And, moreover, complete from foundations upwards, even to the Sentinel's walk on the top and the protecting bulwark. Impossible! Well, there it is. You could parade a company of troops in the shadow. It is one of the many things that the City magazines to conceal; a hefty big possession this, to be tucked away completely out of sight.

Nobody knows of it, none of the half million people who pass in and out of the City every day has ever heard of its existence—none save some archaeologists. That is because this surprising fragment is in private ownership, and except to the few who may receive permission to pay it a visit nothing of it is visible. Stay, you get a sight of this wall with the sunlight upon it, as I have done, from a City parson's back windows in a certain street, if you know which one of the City's houses to choose for the purpose.

It is not easy to visualize London as a city walled round with such a wall as this, so stout and tall, as Chester is still, and less perfectly York, though it should be in mind every day. The buses pour through the City to Ludgate, Newgate, Cripplegate, Moor-gate, Aldgate and the rest, and a City gate means a gate in a wall, and can mean nothing else. It is not an opening in the air. London Wall preserves the name, given to a street in the City's northern area, where the wall had stood. But although so much exists to revive our remembrance, I doubt if ever London's wall appears to the

average Londoner as a real, substantial thing.

These gates whose names are so familiar were real, and substantial too, with guarding turrets, pierced for defence, with battlements above, and heavy iron portcullis to fall, and locks and bars and chains to secure the passage against forced assault. All such provision would have been mere waste if the wall itself were not as strong as the gates. Like a chain, the strength of a mural fortification is to be found in its weakest link. This

flickered feebly, and a way was found with difficulty. . . . Nothing Norman or medieval here. We were back farther in London's story, in a bit of the Roman London, with the wall as the Roman builders left it, though parts of it had been caused by later hands. . . . It was a climb thence to the top, thirty-five feet overhead, where there was that I most wished to see, for Roman work had become familiar elsewhere. . . . It proved to be still stone, with some chalk, and thus much older than the considerable reparation

A Firmament of Hyacinths

It was the time when heaven comes down And paves the wood with blue; A firmament of hyacinths Drank deep of forest dew: The cooling of a lonely dove Went mourning on the breeze, And over all there swayed the songs And sighings of the breeze.

—Norman Gale.

live; and presently confided to us the story of his woes. He had not had so much as a glimpse of the princess: and she was going away in a few days! All the rest of the family had seen her; but even on the day of her reception at St. George's he had to stay at home to mind the house. Poor little man! and there might never be a princess in Bermuda again.

"But," he added, as if to console himself, "they say she dresses very plain!"

"Is it possible?" said I. "I thought

Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUDGMENT is a word frequently found in the Bible. Now Christian Science proves that the Bible is a scientific book, and in reading a scientific book it is of the utmost importance to have a clear and definite understanding of the exact meaning of the words employed. More misunderstandings of the Bible have arisen from what might be called loose reading than from practically any other cause. Mary Baker Eddy made the reading of the Bible a scientific study, and because of this the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, written by her, has literally proved itself the Key to the Scriptures. A good dictionary is sometimes a source of help, not that one can learn Christian metaphysics from a dictionary, but because many words have a root meaning, given in a dictionary, which is different in some ways from the meaning commonly given them in everyday use.

The dictionary has many shades of meaning for the word judgment, but these may be separated into two main divisions. The first may be summed up as "the process of mind in comparing ideas," or judgment by comparison, and the second, the more legal sense of judgment, "the doom pronounced on criminals." In the Bible this latter meaning is restricted to passages dealing with the relative laws and offenses in the everyday life of the Hebrew people. The word judgment in its relation to God and man invariably has the sense of comparing ideas. By a strange perversion, due to fear and ignorance, the Bible has been believed by many to teach that God is a sort of legal judge on a grand scale, who, at some future time, will set all men on trial and condemn them to appropriate punishments. This has largely arisen through taking the wrong meaning for the word judgment. In Science and Health (p. 291), we read, "No final judgment awaits mortals, for the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error." Judgment, then, is the comparison of the beliefs of mortality with the ideas of Truth, followed by the rejection of the mortal beliefs as untrue. Mortal beliefs appear to mortals to be very true, but the process of mind in comparing ideas shows that scientifically these beliefs are untrue. In John we read, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." It will be found that it is the so-called natural sciences, and not Christianity, which have followed this advice. The science of astronomy teaches of a spherical earth when the appearance is that of a flat one. The science of physics teaches the power of electricity where material sense perceives nothing but a bare, ordinary wire. Yet until scientific thinking was applied to Christianity it was believed that God, infinite good, sent evil, sin, and death to His own creation, just because it appeared so to material sense.

The righteous judgment or right understanding necessary to reverse the objects of sense and perceive the ideas of Truth, is what Christian Science means by the term prayer. To "judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment" is therefore to pray scientifically. The Bible teaches "pray without ceasing." Thus the scientific rendering of one Bible passage shows the possibility of obedience to another. The method of procedure necessary to put this scientific prayer into operation is indicated by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 248), "Do you not hear from all mankind of the imperfect model? The world is holding it before your gaze continually. The result is that you are liable to follow those lower patterns, limit your lifework, and adopt into your experience the angular outline and deformity of matter models. To remedy this, we must first turn our gaze in the right direction, and then walk that way. We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives."

Just as scientific reading of the words and passages of the Bible leads to further understanding, so reading in agreement with material sense leads into confusion. A God of judgment who is to try and condemn all men and who, at the same time, is the only creator of man, and omnipotent, is positively absurd. If the man of divine Mind's creating sins and requires punishment then God Himself is morally responsible for that sin, for if God has all power He must have made man capable of sin. Thus God would have to judge and punish man for something which God Himself had made inevitable. This wrong sense of God's judgment being incapable of logical explanation was simply glossed over by its supporters. Christian Science takes off the gloss, shows the error, and teaches the truth about God's judgment. This truth demonstrates that the man of God's creation is perfect, for when a sick or sinful mortal undergoes a change of mind by comparing his beliefs with scientifically true ideas, he sees the falsity of these beliefs, and, in turning from them and accepting the true idea, is healed of his sin or sickness.

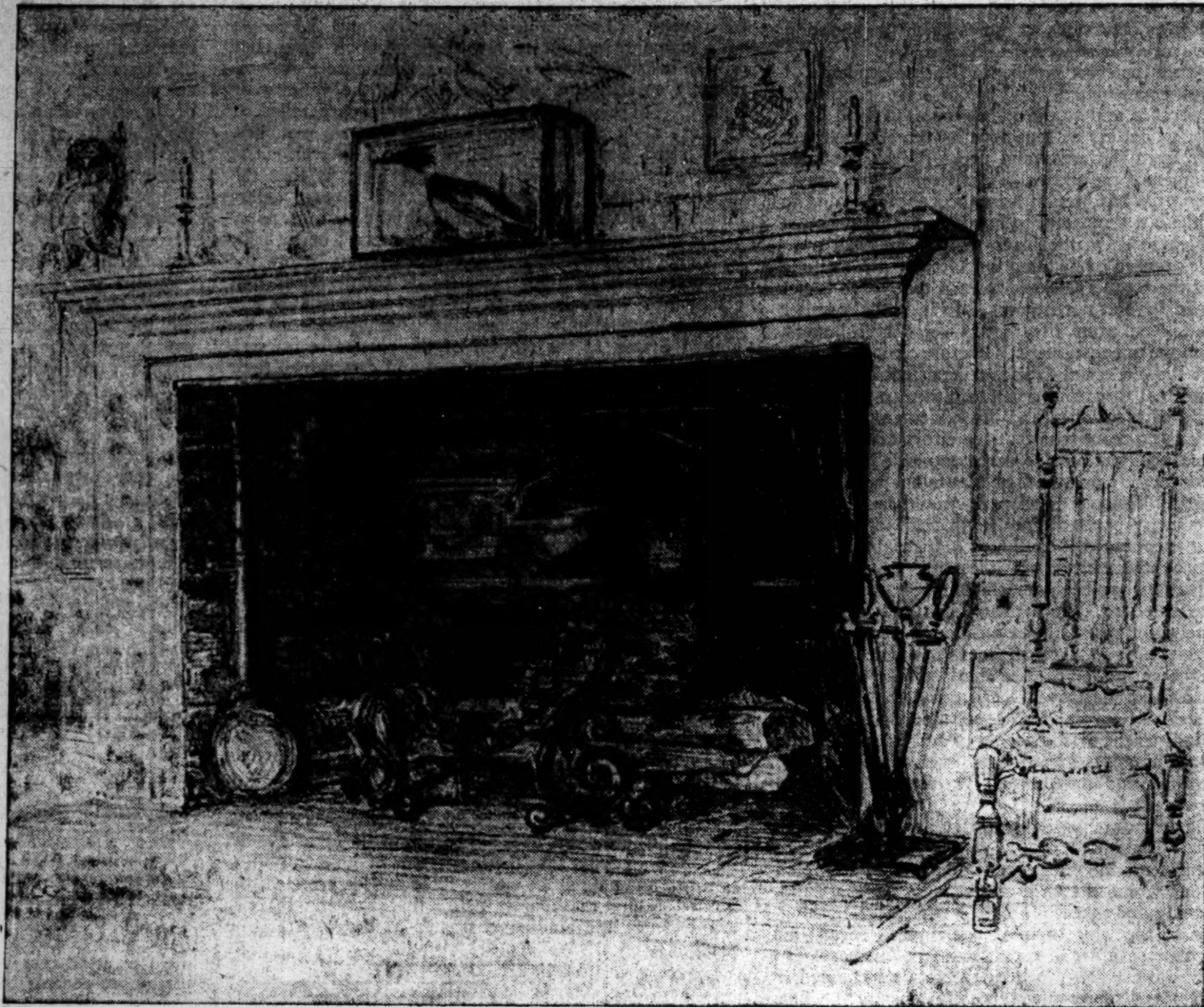
The judgment of God, comparison with the idea of divine Principle, is the only true judgment. This is made clear in the Gospel of John, where we read, "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." Whenever one's own will is introduced the result is that one mortal judges or compares the beliefs of another mortal with his own beliefs, and the ultimate

mate result is criticism, pride, hypocrisy, or self-righteousness. No man need fear or shrink from righteous judgment, for the true idea is infinitely loving and its understanding is never followed by the condemnation of man but by salvation from those very false beliefs which would have him shrink from this judgment.

The aim of Christian Science is so to purify a man's consciousness that human judgment ceases and judgment becomes a comparison, and coordination, of the ideas of the individual with the perfect idea of spiritual man or the Christ. To work with this aim in view is to seek the will of the Father. Improved human conditions will follow; yet the attainment of these is not the aim of the Scientist, but merely the proof or sign that a fuller understanding of Principle and ideas has been gained.

What a Fairy Land!

What a piece of fairy land! The tall elms overhead just bursting into tender vivid leaf, with here and there a hoary oak or a silver-barked beech, every twig swelling with the brown buds, and yet not quite stripped of the tawny foliage of autumn; tall hollies and hawthorn beneath, with their crisp, brilliant leaves mixed with their white blossoms of the snow, and woven together with garlands of woodbine and wild-berries—what a fairy land! Primroses, cowslips, pansies, and the regular open-eyed-white blossom of the wood anemone (or, to use the more elegant Hampshire name, the windflower), were set under our feet as thick as daisies in a meadow; but the pretty weed that we came to seek was cory; and Ellen began to fear that we had mistaken the place or the season. At last she had herself the pleasure of finding it under a brake of holly—"Oh, look! look! I am sure that this is the wood-sorrel! Look at the pendent white flower, shaped like a snowdrop and veined with purple streaks, and the beautiful trefoil leaves folded like a heart,—none like young ones so vividly yet tenderly green that the foliage of the elm and the hawthorn would show dully at their side,—others of a deeper tint, and lined, as it were, with a rich and changeable purple!—Don't you see them?" pursued my dear young friend, who is a delightful piece of life and sunshine, and was half inclined to scold me for the calmness with which, amused by her enthusiasm, I stood listening to her ardent exclamations—"Don't you see them? Oh how beautiful! and in what quantity! what profusion! See how the dark shade of the holly sets off the light and delicate coloring of the flower!—And see that other bed of them springing from the rich moss in the roots of that old beech-tree! Pray, let us gather some. Here are baskets."—"Our Village," Miss Mitford.



Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston

"New England Fireplace," from the lithograph by Sears Gallagher

Fireplaces of Colonial Days

In the earliest Colonial days of old New England the majority of dwellings—particularly the farmhouses—were heated by one large fireplace in the kitchen, which was also the family living-room. Sometimes these were so immense that one could sit in the ingle-nook and see the stars through the yawning chimney. Needless to say, as heating contrivances such fireplaces were anything but economical, but wood was plenty and handy.

At the back of the fireplace, in the ashes, lay the huge back-log—sometimes so big that it had to be drawn into the kitchen by horses and a chain. A smaller log, called a fore-stick, rested on the andirons near the front, and the other wood was piled in between.

Andirons and fire-irons were used in fireplaces from the earliest times. In the big kitchen fireplace huge andirons of wrought iron, more or less simple in design, were common. Sometimes smaller irons, or creepers, were used between the big andirons to hold the smaller sticks.

In the other fireplaces in better-class houses more ornamental andirons were used, usually of iron or brass. At first nearly all were shaped more or less like dogs, and were called fire-dogs. The term andiron, derived from either hand-iron or end-iron, came into use later, though andirons of other forms were sometimes called fire-dogs, even in the nineteenth century. After other forms became the fashion the dog-foot or claw-foot persisted for some time, and this is usually considered a mark of age and rarity.

Shovels and tongs were used in the seventeenth century, usually matching the andirons. Pokers were practically never used. Other fireplace furnishings of that day were chimney-pans, fenders, dripping-pans, spits, etc. Bellows were commonly used and were sometimes carved and ornamented. It is hard to determine the age of specimens without knowing their history.—Walter A. Dyer.

A Princess Shopping in Calico

It is an unwritten law in Bermuda that one should always go by one road and return by another. Rather than break it we strolled on, following a wall that led—somewhere. Pretty soon a youngster pattered up behind us, and gravely answered our salute, looking at us askance from under his broad-brimmed palm-leaf hat. Under the beguiling influence of a penny, however, he soon grew communicative

and presently confided to us the story of his woes. He had not had so much as a glimpse of the princess: and she was going away in a few days! All the rest of the family had seen her; but even on the day of her reception at St. George's he had to stay at home to mind the house. Poor little man! and there might never be a princess in Bermuda again.

"But," he added, as if to console himself, "they say she dresses very plain!"

"Is it possible?" said I. "I thought

"Oh, no!" he said, half under his breath. "Why, they say she goes shopping in calico!"

To appreciate this one should have heard the emphasis on the last word. But having thus delivered himself, he brightened up, and began pegging stones at a bluebird.

A familiar plant grew by the wall, but by one of memory's perverse tricks I could not recall the name of it.

"What is that, my parol?" I asked, touching it with my parol. "What do you call it?"

"Flannel plant," said he.

"What?" I repeated.

"Flannel plant."

"Is that what your mother calls it?"

"Yes'm."

"Behold how language changes and degenerates," said Nemo, picking a bunch of aromatic fennel. "When this boy's great-grandmother came over from Old England, and brought a root of her favorite herb with her, doubtless she called it fennel. Fennel, fennel, fennel; there you have it."

Theurchin listened with wide eyes. Then as we reached the parting of the ways, he dashed round a corner and disappeared.

Our balcony looked very cool and inviting. Within the great, white, shadowy room was fragrant with masses of roses and lilies. "You can't buy flowers in Bermuda; but its whole world is ready to give them to you, if you are known to love them, without money and without price."—"Bermuda," Julia C. R. Dorr.

Advice to the Editor of a New Review

Blame I put first, but not at heart. You must give Praise the foremost part;

Praise then the things that men revere; Praise what they love, not what they fear;

Praise too the young; praise those who try; Praise those who fall, but by and by; May do good work. Those who succeed

You'll praise perforce,—so there's no need To speak of that. And as to each, See you keep measure in your speech:—

See that your praise be so express: That the best man shall get the best; Nor fall of the fit word you meant. Because your epithets are spent. Remember that our language gives No limitless superlatives; And Shakespeare, Homer, should have

Than the last knocker at the door! —Austin Dobson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921

EDITORIALS

Education and Labor

THE object of education is to make a man think better. As a consequence, it does not matter so much whether a boy has been brought up on Latin and Greek, or French and German, chemistry or mechanics. What does matter is that he should have been taught to think truly and fundamentally. For such a purpose Latin and Greek are an excellent foundation, and the future statesman or soldier, the financier or lawyer, may live, in the senate or in the field, in the counting house or in the court, in a temper, to quote the famous lines of Lucretius with their contempt for life outside the study, not devoid of a certain cynical enjoyment. The days when it was natural for a member of the House of Commons to gather up an argument with a line from Horace, or to round off a sentiment with a sentence from Aristotle, may have gone forever, but no one would be surprised to hear Mr. Frank Hodges, on a public platform, point a moral with a passage from Molière. The desire for knowledge, even if it has to be pursued on Carlyle's frugal oatmeal, has burned itself into the consciousness of Labor. It may be that, at present, it is of the quantity which Pope described as dangerous, and it may be that Pope was right, but the fact remains. And it is foolish not to take it into consideration in appraising the situation which has gathered round the coal strike in England.

It is futile to imagine that this strike is just one for wages. It is one for putting the entire industry, perhaps all labor, on a different basis. That is why, as Mr. Clynes frankly told the House of Commons, the leading is coming from the rear. The whole of the industrial classes are out for a new standard of living, and the young generation, which no doubt thinks it knows much more than the old, to say nothing of much more than it does, is proportionately the more aggressive. There is no doubt, whatever that the leaders of the Triple Alliance were disconcerted by the pressure of the Communists in the rear during the negotiations for the proposed general strike, and that some of them, at any rate, believed the country to be much nearer a revolution than it really was. In a curious way, this may be said to have saved the day, for the forty thousand Communists over-played their part, and drove the overwhelming and sane majority into opposition to them. At the same time this is not a precedent whose recurrence is to be relied upon. The coal owners created by no means a good impression when they explained their position in a committee room in the House of Commons, and they have only to use their present advantage unwisely to weld the crack produced by the Communists in the Labor ranks.

The division on the coal question is a sufficiently deep one to make a test of true statesmanship. If the men had not made a series of incomprehensible blunders, that in particular of allowing the mines to flood, which have played into the hands of the owners, their position would be a tremendously strong one. The moral strength of their case has not been in the least depreciated by their tactical errors, but in the eyes of the public tactical errors very often outweigh moral considerations, and it has to be admitted that a deep moral consideration was at stake in the calling out of the pumbers. The truth of the matter is that, as Mr. Hodges frankly admits, the collieries, with returns calculated on the present prices, and with the present rate of wages maintained, are bankrupt. So long as the export trade, at a tremendous profit, continued, and the government's control made up any possible loss, it was easy to pay wages and dividends. The strike of last autumn, however, threw a large portion of the foreign trade into other hands, and contracts for considerable periods were made, mainly in America. The final blow was dealt by the agreement of the English government with France over the Ruhr mines. When the Ruhr coal began to pour into France and filter over the Continent, the bottom was knocked out of both the American and the British markets. As the miners are not slow to point out, it was the recovery of reparations from Germany that killed the British export trade in coal.

All this being so, the coal trade is, for the time being, bankrupt, and the miners insist that when an industry faces bankruptcy, dividends must depart before wages are cut. The real point of the dispute is, however, not here, though there are times when it seems to be narrowing to this. The real dispute is over the question of a national pool or some scheme of nationalization. It is here that the miners and the government are at loggerheads, and it is here that the political nature and the economic nature of the question become so entangled, for the miners make it perfectly clear that they have no intention, if they can avoid it, of submitting to anything which will detract from the scale of living to which they have fought their way. They are perfectly frank in recognizing that they may be beaten, that it is quite possible that they may be starved into submission. But their leaders point out that in this case the hour of the Communists will have arrived, and that it may prove impossible to prevent the industrial movement passing from an economic to a revolutionary basis.

That this is no idle threat those who understand the question best are convinced. And its danger lies in the fact that it will be an unwilling conversion of the men to the revolutionary outlook. They prefer the constitutional course, and the whole trend of national thinking is in that direction. At the same time, the strength of Labor in England is such that it is ridiculous to imagine that it will not take advantage of its power to obtain not a mere living wage, but a standard of living much more on an equality with that of the capitalistic classes than heretofore. Men, like Lord Haldane, who have thought deeply on the subject, recognize that nationalization of coal, in some form, may become a necessity, in order to prevent greater disaster. But it is plain that you cannot nationalize coal, without going a step further and nationalizing other minerals, and so reaching great services like the railways and mercantile marine. In short, if the system is once begun, the point at which it can be stopped is hard

to see, and all that those who are looking ahead have to rely upon as a breakwater is the very solid fact of the dislike of the British people for anything revolutionary, and their positive genius for compromise.

Georgia Arraigned by Its Governor

FREQUENTLY within recent years there have been, particularly in some of the southern states of the American Union, disclosures, all too convincing, showing that in many sections there still exist industrial and social conditions almost as obnoxious as those which the abolition of human slavery was supposed to have ended. It seems lamentably true that vast numbers of the descendants of the Negroes emancipated by Lincoln have continued, through ignorance and stupid indulgences, to weld upon themselves new fetters as tenacious as those which had been struck from the arms and necks of the bondmen and bondwomen of the sixties. A half century of opportunity under what has been at least theoretical equality in the eye of the law seems not to have been a long enough time in which to solve the black man's problem.

There is no need of denying the fact that the attitude of many of the southern people toward the Negro is not that assumed by the northerners. It is not altogether strange that even after fifty years there still lingers, perhaps almost unconsciously, something more than a remnant of the old social fabric, a persistent shadow of a once quite real dream in which white men and white women believed black men and black women were their chattels. It is no more true that the effort of the whites in many instances has been to perpetuate this belief than that the tendency of many of the blacks has been to rest content in the illusion. Perhaps it would be unjust to say that in many parts of the South the Negroes have invited and encouraged a continued industrial and social domination by the whites, but it cannot be denied that such domination has been unconplainingly and unprotestingly assented to. Both the whites and the blacks have seemed to regard this condition as an unrecognized heritage, a legacy from a generation which believed that with the surrender of Lee the last relic of human slavery had been destroyed. Recently the Governor of the State of Georgia, Mr. Hugh M. Dorsey, made public an indictment of the people of his State in which the wholesale practices of peonage, cruelty, intimidation, and the unjust and unpunished lynchings of Negroes were denounced.

The Governor's charges, made at a meeting of the Inter-Racial Committee in the city of Atlanta, recite scores of incidents in which Negroes have been subjected to conditions worse than were known in slavery times. The well-being and protection of a Negro mean nothing, apparently, to the white man who claims to regard his black neighbor as a social or an industrial menace. In ante-bellum days, when property rights were claimed in Negroes, a slave represented a chattel of actual value, either as a utility or as a subject of barter and sale. But there seems no incentive now to protect a Negro in those communities where his presence is unwelcome. Under the practices of the peonage system revealed in the Williams case, recently tried in the Georgia state courts, the peon-master, by the liquidation of a small fine, imposed, frequently without trial, in an inferior court, becomes the virtual master of one or a hundred Negroes. By the terms of a questionable contract with the authorities, he assumes the right to enslave his wards and to do with them what he chooses. He has no considerable investment to protect, and the results, as shown in the Williams case and as emphasized by Governor Dorsey, are almost beyond belief. The Governor cites 135 cases in which Negroes have been lynched, or driven out of the State, or otherwise subjected to individual acts of cruelty. In only two of these cases, according to the Governor, have lynchings been due to crimes for which that penalty is usually inflicted by southern mobs. Governor Dorsey believes that the number of charges might be multiplied many times. The cases cited are only those of which knowledge has come to him recently without solicitation on his part.

It is said in behalf of the people of Georgia as a whole, and vouched for with some apparent qualification by their Governor, that public sentiment frowns upon the practices which have been revealed. There should be no doubt that this is true. The people of no state can afford to rest, unprotesting, under so severe an indictment. Still it cannot be denied that the abuses complained of have been possible only under a code which has long had the tacit sanction of the people of the State. This is not the first time that the citizens of Georgia have suffered by having the light of publicity turned upon the inner workings of a lax penal system. The convict-leasing method has been proved to be, not alone in the South, the open door to serious social abuses. Georgia has had her warning and her day of embarrassment, if not of actual shame, because of exposures which she could not avoid. Now she stands indicted by her own chief executive, an official who finds himself powerless, under laws now provided, to stamp out an evil which he, and many others without equal opportunities of being informed, know to be menacing the good name of their State.

An Ultimatum to Panama

THE latest note to go forward from the State Department in Washington to the Government of Panama leaves no doubt as to the intention of the United States to see to it that, as between Panama and its neighbor, Costa Rica, peace and order shall be maintained. Even among those people of Panama who may find it hardest to suffer their government to comply with the demand by the United States that steps be taken at once to transfer the exercise of jurisdiction of territory awarded to Costa Rica by the Loubet award, "in an orderly manner to the Government of Costa Rica," there can be no other feeling than that, so far as the United States is concerned, the diplomatically-worded ultimatum is but a renewed tendering of the good offices of the Washington Government. Mr. Hughes' note puts the whole matter clearly, so clearly, in fact, that it would seem no one could reasonably question the attitude and the friendship of the United States in the premises. Certainly it requires no reiteration that, in intervening to prevent continued hostilities be-

tween Panama and Costa Rica, the United States has no selfish motive. Neither the government nor the people of Panama need any such reassurance, and any manifestations of so-called "local pride" by agitators in Panama, designed to inflame public sentiment against the United States, should be understood by the citizens of that republic to be made against their own best interests.

The fact should not be lost sight of, in Panama or elsewhere, that the Government of the United States is not assuming an arbitrary or dictatorial attitude in the controversy. There is no intention to compel the people of Panama to submit to any demand upon them, but only to insist upon adherence to a solemn agreement voluntarily entered into by them. As to the validity or invalidity of asserted rights to a few square miles of territory along the boundary between the two republics, the United States makes no decision whatever. The point which the Hughes note makes clear is that the matter in dispute has been finally and forever determined by arbitration, and that both the nations party to the controversy are bound by the award, or awards, by virtue of a solemn compact entered into before the question was submitted. It is made equally clear that compliance with the terms of the settlement is not insisted upon simply because the Chief Justice of the United States, at the request of the parties in interest, interpreted the terms of the award and determined their effect.

The United States makes it plain that, unless Panama accedes within a reasonable time to the demand which has been made, steps will be taken to enforce that demand. As to the right of the Washington Government to proceed, there can be no doubt. Under the accepted interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, it is the privilege and the duty of the United States to maintain peace and order in just such exigencies as that which has arisen. In addition, it is expressly stipulated in the treaty with Panama, concluded in the year 1903, that the United States has the right and authority to maintain public order in the territories of Panama, "in case the Republic of Panama shall not be, in the judgment of the United States, able to maintain such order." If that clause is to be interpreted as constituting the United States the guarantor of Panama's territorial integrity, certainly it is necessary that the territory of the Republic shall be clearly defined. The United States insists that, under the award by which both Panama and Costa Rica are bound, the Coto district, concerning which the present dispute arose, does not belong to Panama. Partly, therefore, in order that the limitations of its own obligation to Panama may be clearly fixed and determined, the United States reasonably insists that Panama at once acknowledge the binding character of her own solemn pledges.

Work of a Visiting Musician

TWENTY years ago Erno Dohnányi toured the United States as a pianist. When he reappeared in the country this season, nothing more natural could be imagined than that he was to be counted in the same category of musicians as formerly, and that if he was a pianist in 1901, he must remain a pianist in 1921. Which proved, indeed, to be the case; for he played the piano to the delight of many American audiences last winter and this spring, both as a recital-giver and as a soloist with orchestras. But twenty years in the career of a man of his talents give chance for many developments. In that stretch of time he may, for instance, write a few original works, though that is not saying he can be sure of applause for what he writes. Again, he may change his entire outlook as an interpreter, and he may even adopt a new medium for addressing himself to the public ear. And with Mr. Dohnányi all this has taken place. He has, to begin with, turned out a considerable number of compositions, whether or not anybody cares. And then he has done what cannot be ignored, or put off upon the judgment of posterity, he has become a conductor, and a conductor of acknowledged power, too, inasmuch as he has for the past three years directed, with acclaim, the concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Budapest.

Opportunity was held out to him by two orchestral managers while he was in the United States last winter and this spring, to show his recently acquired knack as conductor, for he was invited to lead the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and the National Symphony Orchestra of New York in two concerts each, to the great privilege of some hundreds of listeners, whose general interest in music could not help being much freshened, and whose appreciation for particular matters like rhythm and tone-balance must have been distinctly heightened.

As for the Hungarian artist's rhythm, that, as something peculiar to himself, may only be held up to other conductors for admiration, and may not be urged upon them as a model they ought to imitate. It is too much of a temperamental, if not a racial, characteristic to be generally copied. His ideas of tone-balance, however, may in all propriety be recommended to interpreters, players, and listeners, more especially with reference to the works of the early classical masters. In adjusting his tone-balance he took the liberty of disregarding the conventions and practices of American concert halls, presenting music of Mozart as he presented it at Budapest, with an orchestra of the small size for which the composer wrote. Now conductors as a rule use the same volume of tone in an eighteenth-century symphony as in a modern tone-poem. Why, they ask, should they not? Ought they to refrain from availing themselves of the services of eighty men in the setting forth of an old work, just because orchestras in former times numbered only forty? Then there is the question whether the money of ticket purchasers can in fairness be spent at full-crew rate on a half-crew job. There is the question, also, of the look of the concert platform, when a large portion of the string players and the supernumerary wind-instrument players vacate their places, leaving a small huddle of performers at the front and a wide border of empty chairs at right, left, and back. As for the Mozart music which the guest brought forward, it was an unfamiliar piano concerto, and he himself played the solo part and directed the orchestra at the same time. Wherefore he managed to scandalize nobody, as unquestionably he

would have done had he given the "Jupiter" symphony with a scheme of sonority built upon a foundation of four, instead of the ordinary modern eight, contra-basses. But at home, as he explained to an interviewer in New York just before he sailed, he has been able to produce any of Mozart's or Haydn's works he chose with a diminished orchestra.

As a result of the pleasant experience of the public of Cincinnati and New York in extending hospitality to Mr. Dohnányi, the visiting conductor idea will possibly find greater favor hereafter in the United States. The reason why it has been hitherto discountenanced and why the resident conductor idea has been preferred, is easily accounted for. To indicate the situation briefly, a board of directors of an orchestra in a given city assumes the responsibility of picking out a leader, and the manager takes all sorts of trouble to arrange a year's schedule of concerts and to secure subscribers. Then, about the middle of the season, a distinguished itinerant musician, looking for an opening, gets invited to take the baton for a day. He presents, say, Beethoven's fifth symphony, Liszt's "Les préludes" symphonic poem and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture. He does so well in interpreting these popular works that he is asked to appear again, and the second time he presents Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, without the score. The listeners make comparisons, and soon a movement is started for a change of conductors, to the entire upheaval of official plans already made under long-term agreements.

In the case of the guest from Hungary, the risk of complications arising from enthusiasm on the part of audiences can scarcely be said to have existed. For Mr. Dohnányi declared that he intended to stick to the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra, regardless of any offers he might receive from other organizations. He expressed the desire to be looked upon solely as a traveling artist, and not to be thought of as a candidate for any post. He has again expressed that desire with respect to the brief tour which he will make next season, appearing as pianist in cities of the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and taking part as visiting conductor in the concerts of at least one regularly organized symphony orchestra, that of San Francisco, California.

Editorial Notes

MR. W. M. HUGHES, the Australian Prime Minister, has set sail for England and the Imperial Conference of Premiers, which just shows that Australian internal affairs must have quieted down considerably. For it is only a few months since he announced that if the strike and other menacing situations did not improve he could not and would not leave the country. One gathers that June next is to see the most significant conference ever held by what one used to call, in grandiose fashion, the great pro-consuls of empire. They have the very vital questions of armaments and the defense of the Pacific to consider. And Mr. Hughes is tooth and nail for a White Australia. That problem is not a little puzzling to the mere layman. For a glance at the map would seem to show that the Australians have themselves given a negative answer to the question: "Shall Australia be white?" All the six state capitals, and the proposed federal capital are in the south, which would seem to suggest, as the Sydney Bulletin, in a frank moment, would have one believe, that Australia has thereby declared the north and center to be quite unfit for a white man to live in and only suitable for black or brown settlement. The black and brown have not missed the point. There's the puzzle. How will it be solved?

PARIS has her countless admirers all ready to vouch for her many attractions, but not even the most ardent would dream of describing her as a "watering-place." They would be amazed at such an idea. It has, however, not appeared impossible or even far-fetched to Mr. Le Trocquer, the French Minister of Works, who, in introducing his bill for the purpose of taxing foreign visitors, wishes to declare Paris a "bain de mer." One may hear next of Paris-by-the-Sea, or Paris-super-Mare, or something else that Paris is not. But it will make no difference. Paris will always be Paris, a city of charm for most, whatever the vagaries of officialdom.

THERE are four different languages in the Madras Province: Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, and Canarese. None of the people speak Hindi, and therefore it was not surprising that, at the Nagpur Congress, the Nationalist delegates called out to the Hindi orators, "Speak English!" English, in fact, is the "lingua franca," and, as Lieut.-Col. J. C. Wedgwood, M. P., says, the elections in the Madras Province followed almost Western lines. The struggle was between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, and the non-Brahmins won.

MUCH interest was shown at the start of the current baseball season in the United States as to whether attendance at the various "major league" parks would fall below the standard set for the corresponding periods in previous years. The cause of whatever uneasiness may have existed lay mainly in the litigation growing out of the alleged dishonesty in connection with the world series of 1919. The effect, if any, of this litigation, and consequent publicity, has been as slight as any baseball optimist could have dared expect. In several of the parks, indeed, attendance for April shows a marked increase over that of the opening month last year. All this is to the credit of the game itself; it shows again that baseball is not to be sacrificed to the mistakes or misdeeds of a few of its exponents, who may attempt to exploit it for personal gain.

EVEN in these days some ingenious people find a way to live without much expense. Such is the case, according to current report, with a man who resides on the bank of the Mississippi and supplies his table by the agency of two trained geese, which select and catch fish of a suitable kind from the river and bring them ashore. Surely the proverbial attribution of stupidity to the goose must be exaggerated.